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FLORAL GUIDE
FOR
1873.

No. 1

J. Wallen, Del.

C. F. MUNZ & CO. LITH. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

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THE FLORAL GUIDE PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

THE FLORAL GUIDE is now published as a Quarterly, four numbers each year. The FIRST Number (this being the first for 1873,) is designed to reach all on or before the first of January. The SECOND Number will be published in May, the THIRD about the first of July, and the FOURTH will reach subscribers by the first of September.

The FIRST Number of each year will contain plain and practical instructions for Sowing Seed, Transplanting, making Lawns, Walks, &c., and also my Catalogue of Seeds, &c., for Spring Planting. The SECOND and THIRD Numbers will be composed almost entirely of valuable information of the greatest possible value to the cultivator of both Flowers and Vegetables. The FOURTH Number will be especially devoted to the culture of Bulbs and Plants in the House, giving designs, &c., for all kinds of Floral Decorations for the Home. Also, instructions for the planting and care of Hardy Bulbs in the garden. This Number will also contain my Autumn Catalogue of Bulbs for Fall Planting.

The Four Numbers will make a volume of about Two Hundred pages, with many hundreds of Engravings, and one or more Colored Plates. The price charged for the year will be TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, and any person having paid this price for the FLORAL GUIDE, and afterward ordering Seeds and sending money to the amount of *One Dollar* or more, can also order Twenty-five Cents worth of Seed extra, the price paid for the FLORAL GUIDE for the year, so that it will cost my customers nothing but the trifling postage, some six or eight cents for the year. Please inform all your friends of this new arrangement.

In German.—The Floral Guide is published in German, and will be sent to all who prefer it in that language. We have been solicited to publish it in French, and may do so next year.



ANOTHER season of buds and blossoms, and balmy breezes, freighted with the odor of a thousand flowers, is gone, never to return. We no longer tread the velvety lawn, no more indulge in moonlight rambles among the shrubs, sparkling with thousands of brilliant dew-drops. The voice of the singing bird is hushed, and the insect chorus is silent. The once merry croquet ground is deserted, while here and there a bent arch stands as a sad memorial of departed pleasures. The happy voices of the children no longer keep time with the click of the mallets, nor their joyous spirits run over in the merry laugh. The beds and borders recently so beautiful, bear scarcely a trace of former loveliness. The vases that appeared so chaste in the spring, so brilliant in the summer, and gorgeous in the autumn, are robbed of their glory, and stored away ignominiously in barn or cellar. The hanging-baskets are dismantled, or removed from the balcony to the house. The gravelled walks no more echo the pleasant foot-fall. All nature is at rest. The sleep—may we not say, the death—of winter is upon us. No; nature is not dead, but sleepeth. In a little while there will be, if not a new creation, a resurrection. SPRING, with all her light and life and loveliness will appear; for we have the promise that “seed-time and harvest shall never fail.” The season—the year—however, is gone, never to return. Nature does not repeat herself. No two leaves, or flowers, or seasons, are alike. The pleasures and toils, the successes and failures, of the dead year can live again only in memory. We may, indeed we must, learn wisdom from the lessons of the past; and I have no doubt my readers are better prepared for the duties and responsibilities of life—more fitted now than ever before to conquer its evils and enjoy its pleasures. I think, next season, they will plant more carefully and skillfully, and reap a richer harvest of pleasure and profit. I flatter myself that I can furnish a better Catalogue than any previously issued; if not, I have studied and labored the past year in vain. I have certainly made the attempt; of its success my readers must judge.

To my Two HUNDRED THOUSAND CUSTOMERS I return my best thanks for continued and increased confidence during a long series of years. I have endeavored to merit your regard, and have never in any case sent out a package of seed that I had not good reason to believe was **RIGHT** in every respect—not a single paper that I would not have been willing to sow in my own grounds. My earnest desire is that all may enjoy a happy and prosperous year, that no thorns may beset your way, but that all your paths be strewn with flowers, and that you may live to enjoy their beauty and fragrance for many long and happy years, until fully ready to be transplanted to a better clime.

To all my customers, and those who design to become so, I say, please study the **GUIDE** during the leisure of winter, and make plans for the future with care. Do not undertake more than you can do well, nor invest more money than you can afford. We garden for pleasure, and there is no pleasure in half-done work, or unwise expenditures. The true lover of flowers can



obtain a heart-full of pleasure from a few small beds or plants, if this is all that circumstances will allow. I have visited palace gardens, and the magnificent grounds of the most devoted lovers of rural art, and witnessed the pleasure and pride with which they viewed the beautiful landscape, in a measure the creation of their own genius; yet I never saw so much joy in any of these as was expressed in the countenances of three little girls, not long since, who had clubbed their pennies together to buy a single pot plant and were permitted to carry it off in triumph by the good gardener, although their united purse lacked a few pennies of the required sum. After the plans are completed, and you ascertain what seeds and bulbs will be needed, order them early. Do not neglect to send for seeds until the hot-bed is made, and when a few days delay will cause inconvenience and loss. Order early, even if you have to send a second time.

I present my ELEVENTH FLORAL GUIDE AND CATALOGUE, FOR 1873, to all customers of the previous year, as a New Year's gift. This annual presentation of a Catalogue has been my custom for several years. I do so this season with unusual pleasure, because I think it will be found in some respects, at least, superior to any previous issue. Increased experience, observation and travel, have enabled me to gather a mass of facts, which I have endeavored to present in such a form as to be attractive and easily remembered. Its appearance, too, is quite respectable, and by many, even experienced book-makers, considered unusually genteel—quite superb. I have certainly spared neither labor nor expense to make it entirely worthy the attention and perusal of my numerous customers. My labors in this respect have always been more than appreciated. TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND were printed last year, and judging from the past I shall need about THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND to supply the demand this season. This I can meet without embarrassment, having strengthened almost every department—artists, engravers, printers and binders; and these being connected with my own establishment, and solely under my control, I am prepared to meet the public demand, no matter how large it may become. Here, I will say, that as my establishment is, no doubt, the largest and best arranged retail Seed House in the world, and as it is visited by thousands every year as a matter of curiosity and interest, for the benefit of distant customers, I will give in these introductory pages a brief sketch of my Seed Rooms, manner of doing business, &c. Although I furnish Catalogues to those who are not customers at cost, or even less, and to my customers free, so that there is no profit in the transaction, yet there is great pleasure in knowing that my efforts to instruct and please the lovers of flowers are appreciated, and that I send out more Catalogues than any four houses either in Europe or America, while for beauty and true value it is acknowledged to be unequalled.

My FLORAL GUIDE, I observed, is sent free to customers of the previous year, and if it fails to arrive, the fact must be charged to some accident or miscarriage, which I shall be pleased to correct by sending another copy as soon as informed of the delay or loss. Thousands of persons who live in cities and villages where they have no ground, or who, from other causes, have no opportunity to grow flowers, desire to possess my GUIDE, and yet are reluctant to send for it as it has been furnished at a merely nominal price, and for the benefit of those designing to purchase. I have, therefore, determined to supply the GUIDE to all who wish it at just the cost to me, or a little less, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each. If any person purchasing the GUIDE shall afterward conclude to order seeds to the amount of One Dollar or more, the money sent for the book may be deducted from the amount forwarded for seeds. Every member of a club ordering seeds to the amount of One Dollar or more shall be entitled to a copy without charge. Persons ordering less than a dollar's worth of seeds must pay for the FLORAL GUIDE if they desire one. This rule is necessary because my GUIDE has become so costly that all can see that I cannot afford to supply it free to those who order only a few pennies' worth of seed.

Occasionally a person writes to know if I have certain articles advertised in the Catalogue. I do not design to offer anything of which I have not a full supply—enough for all demands. To get from Europe as large a stock of seeds as I need, I have to order very early, and also to publish my Catalogue before I get full returns. Occasionally the crop of a certain variety partially fails, and I only get a small quantity, and sometimes the crop is entirely destroyed, so that I can obtain none, or, in testing, a variety proves worthless, with no time to obtain a new stock. These are the only cases in which I cannot supply everything advertised, and they are very few indeed. Some years nothing of the kind occurs.

All Seeds Free of Postage.—I will send Seeds by mail to any part of the United States, AT THE PRICES NAMED IN THE CATALOGUE, POSTAGE PAID. This arrangement enables those who live at the most distant parts of the country to obtain good Seeds as cheaply as those who

reside in our large cities. Such persons will be no longer compelled to purchase poor seeds or none, but can send their orders with the money, and in a few days the seeds will arrive in good order at their post office, where they can be obtained without further cost, as every package will be *paid through to its destination*. The only exceptions to this rule are when Grass Seed, and other heavy and bulky articles are ordered, or in cases especially noted. All Seeds will also be sent to other countries **FREE OF UNITED STATES POSTAGE** in all cases where payment is possible here.

Free by Express.—Large orders will be forwarded to any part of the United States by Express, **FREE**. No charge for packages or packing. As I usually prefer, when possible, to send large and costly packages by Express, customers making large orders will please name their nearest Express office, and state whether it will be convenient for them to get their packages by Express. We can often send small packages cheaper and safer by Express than by mail. This applies to Seeds, &c., at Catalogue rates only, and not when special prices are made for large quantities. Persons often order small packages of Seeds sent by Express, C. O. D., which causes us Express charges two ways, being sometimes more than the amount of the order. We can send in this way, free of Express charges, usually, only when orders amount to \$10 and upward, and then not on long and expensive routes.

How to Send Money.—**ALL MONEY MAY BE SENT AT MY RISK AND EXPENSE**, if forwarded according to directions. *Post Office Money Orders*, to be obtained at many Post Offices, but not at all, are perfectly safe, and will cost 10 cents. A *Draft on New York* can be obtained at any Bank for about 25 cents, and this is sure to come correctly. *Greenbacks* can be sent by Express, and these we are sure to get, and the cost is very little. I recommend this method to all who live near Express offices. The expense of forwarding money in either of these ways I will pay, and the same may be deducted from the amount forwarded. Small sums—*two dollars* and less—may be forwarded by mail, at my risk. Money Orders are absolutely safe, and where these can be procured it is inexcusable to send anything but a mere trifle in bills or fractional currency in the letter. Many persons whose nearest Post Office does not issue Money Orders, can obtain them by taking a little trouble to go to an office near. All Post Offices doing business amounting to \$250 in the year are now authorized to issue Money Orders.

Forward Money with the Order.—In the busy season we have to fill more than two thousand orders each day. To make out bills for customers, and mail, charge on our books, then, in a few days, receive the money, make the proper credit and send receipt, requires more work than we can possibly give. Please, therefore, send money with the order, and it will so facilitate our business that your order will be promptly executed.

The Safe Arrival of Packages Guaranteed.—I guarantee the safe arrival of the Seeds in good condition in every case. If a package fails to reach a customer, I will send again as soon as informed of the fact; or if any part is injured or lost, I will replace it. My object is to supply all my customers with Seeds, &c., without any more expense or risk to them than if I had a *store in their own town*. I therefore bear all the risk and all the expense of shipping. Packages of Seed and Bulbs do not travel quite as rapidly as letters; so if we write you a letter and it reaches you before the Seed ordered, wait a little before feeling uneasy.

Don't Forget Your Name, Post Office or State.—Those who order, will please remember to give their *Names, Post Office, County and State*, as plainly as possible. Neglect of this causes us sometimes a great deal of trouble and our friends unnecessary uneasiness. Often we have a hundred letters without names on hand at one time. Please be sure the name you give is the name of your *Post Office*, and not of your town, or residence, or village.

Correction of Errors.—I take the utmost care in filling orders, always striving to do a *little more* for my friends and patrons than justice and fair dealing require. Every order, after being filled, is carefully examined by an experienced person, to be certain that everything ordered is sent, and no error made in filling; yet it should be remembered that the seed trade of a year has to be done in a few months, and, in the rush of business, errors may occasionally occur. In such cases, I always desire to be informed of the fact, and promise to make such corrections as will be perfectly satisfactory. An error causes me much more annoyance than the customer; and yet, in sending away two thousand packages every day, each package containing from ten to a hundred varieties, errors will occasionally occur after all our care and anxiety to prevent mistakes. Customers will please keep a copy of all orders sent, so that they can see that they receive just what was ordered. Persons often forget the nature of their order, and complain without cause.



HINTS ON SOWING SEEDS AND TRANSPLANTING.

I would like all my customers to have the most perfect success with the seeds they purchase. Nothing would afford me more pleasure than to know that each variety in the hands of every planter would not only germinate, but produce strong plants and bear flowers in the highest possible state of perfection, equaling and even exceling the drawings and descriptions I have given. This, however, I do not anticipate. The skillful florist sometimes fails, for he often has to contend against adverse circumstances, and is not always victorious. He sows half-a-dozen varieties, and from some unknown cause, one fails to grow. He tries again and succeeds. The conditions of vegetable as well as animal life are delicate, exacting, and sometimes seem mysterious. Many of my customers are of limited experience, some just commencing to love and cultivate flowers; and while a few fail, I often feel surprised and gratified at the very general success. My great desire is to give such information as will make fair success possible to all, and especially to induce those who fail, to search earnestly for the *cause*. Two things are essential to success; the seeds must be good, and they must receive proper treatment. The first is my work, the second that of the purchaser. No one can spend more time and money to furnish superior seeds, I think, than I do. For the accomplishment of this end, I have visited nearly every seed-growing establishment in Europe, and become personally acquainted with the best growers and the most approved practices. Every new or superior variety of seed or seed-producing plants discovered are immediately secured for my own grounds, and every improved practice in growing seeds immediately adopted. No package of seed is allowed to leave my establishment until fairly tested in my trial houses, and if there is any difficulty in germination it is at once condemned. Yet, with all the care I take to do my part well and prevent the possibility of such an occurrence, it is barely possible that a customer may obtain a variety of seed that, in consequence of some accident or mistake, will not germinate; but when failure is in any way general, rest assured the trouble is at home, and search earnestly for the cause and the cure. In this way only can improvement be made. The purchase of a chest of medicine would not make a physician of the purchaser, nor would the possession of paints and brushes and canvass make the owner an artist; nor does the purchase of a few seeds and a garden trowel constitute the possessor a florist. This requires a love of the work, an inquiring mind that will search carefully and honestly for the cause of every failure, and perseverance that laughs at impossibilities. Those who undertake the work with such a disposition will soon gain an experience that will be invaluable, and render success certain. Those who cry at every failure, "the trouble was with the seed, for I gave them the best of care," know but little, and are not likely to improve. Untiring vigilance is the price of success. While I endeavor faithfully to do my part well, I am anxious to give such information as will enable my customers to meet their part of the responsibility.

No business or profession requires more skill and care than growing choice, reliable seed. There is a constant tendency in many things to mix or degenerate; and this tendency must be understood and guarded against. This can be done only by those who understand the nature of the plants—who, in fact, give this branch of business their entire thoughts and time. This, added to great experience, and the necessary conveniences for potting, glass houses, etc., enables them to grow seeds far superior to those raised in a hap-hazard way. It is on this account that I feel no regret when my customers write, as they often do, "The flowers from your seeds were exceedingly beautiful, but I did not succeed in saving seed." The seeds of many flowers thus saved would have been comparatively worthless. As a general rule, plants with single or poor flowers produce far the most seeds. Those that are fine and double give very few. For this reason, seeds saved without system or knowledge are generally the products of worthless things; and this is why many persons say their flowers were good once but have "run out." This, too, is a great temptation to dealers and growers to send out poor seeds, and makes choice kinds always scarce and expensive. The following truthful article I copy from an English book called "*The Town Garden?*"

Purchase of Seeds.—It costs as much trouble to grow flowers from bad seed as from good, and whoever takes the trouble should make sure of seed that will be worth it. The stuff sold at little seed shops is generally only good enough for the birds, and all the skill in the world would be exercised in vain upon it, with a view to getting good flowers. Some of the common kinds are pretty sure to be good, no matter where you get them; but *Asters*, *Stocks*, *Balsams*,

Zinnias, and others prized for their high coloring and distinctiveness of habit, should be purchased at none but first class houses. The seed of choice flowers is saved with as much care as gold dust—for it is gold dust in another form—by all the leading growers. The plants for seed are picked with the greatest care; and as the best flowers produce the least seed, and single colorless and ragged ones plenty, that which is skillfully saved is valuable to a grain, and the rubbish is valuable only in pounds and bushels. All sorts of tricks are practised upon seeds. Good seed is purchased at a fair price, and mixed with the worst to increase its quantity, so that in a packet of some hundreds there will perhaps be only half-a-dozen worth the trouble of culture, and you cannot know it till your trouble is nearly over and the plants are in bloom; then you are dismayed to find only one in fifty worth looking at. Asters, Stocks and Balsams have been brought to such high excellence by careful culture and skillful saving of the seed of the best flowers, that those who grow from penny and twopenny packets have no idea of the beauty of the flowers which may be secured from a pinch of first-rate seed. Asters are now to be had of the size and fullness of Dahlias, and of all shades of color. Balsams the same. Stocks of the best kinds produce grand pyramids, equal to the best Hyacinths; and all the leading annuals are saved in distinct colors, so that the grower is in no quandary as to what the tints will be, if the seeds come from a first-rate house, and are sown separate as received, and with tallies to distinguish them. There is an immense trade carried on in penny packets of dead or worthless seeds in London, and that is one reason why the London people are so far behindhand in the growth of flowers. As a rule, *never save seed of your own growing*; you can buy for sixpence what it will cost you five shillings in trouble to obtain; and there are a hundred chances against your saving a single pinch that shall be worth the paper you wrap it in."

I will now give a few suggestions as to what my customers have to do to make success certain, and some facts that, perhaps, will aid in the work. It is possible to destroy the best seeds, and some kinds may be destroyed without much trouble. Indeed, some of the more delicate will only germinate under the most favorable circumstances. With each kind in the body of the Catalogue, and connected with the description, are very plain directions for sowing, &c., but I wish my readers to understand a little of the philosophy of this subject. This will be of permanent value, and account for many things that heretofore have seemed mysterious. I ask attention to the following suggestions, which have been given in my Catalogue, substantially, in previous years, and which, if heeded, may prevent much annoyance and loss.

The Soil and its Preparation.—The best soil for most flowers, and especially for young plants, and for seed-beds, is a mellow loam, containing so much sand that it will not "bake" after hard showers. If we have not such a soil, we must, of course, use the best we have. A stiff clay soil can be much improved by a little sand, or ashes and manure, and by pretty constant working. It must not, however, be handled when too wet. Always drain the flower garden so that no water will be on or near the surface. Don't try to grow good flowers in a poor soil. Always have a little pile of manure in some outer corner. It is as convenient as money in the purse. Those who keep a cow or horse, will, of course, have manure enough; but those who have no such opportunity can get a load of sods from some meadow or the sides of the road, lay them in a pile to rot, and give them a soaking with soap-suds on washing days. When the leaves fall, get all you can handily and throw them upon the pile, and no one will be able to boast of better flower-food.

Sowing Seed.—This is a very important matter, and one in which the young florist is the most likely to fail. Some old and professional florists make sad work here, for knowledge is not only necessary, but care and attention. One "*forgot*" may ruin a whole sowing of the choicest seeds. Of course, there are some kinds of seeds that are robust and will grow, no matter how they are treated, just as our weeds grow and thrive under ill treatment; but others require kind and proper treatment, just as almost everything desirable does in the animal as well as in the vegetable kingdom. Many seem to think that seeds will grow anywhere and under any circumstances. They have seen the farmer make a hole and throw in his corn, and in a little while it was up and growing vigorously; they have learned that the seeds of our native trees and weeds grow without planting and care; and from these facts they get the idea that it is of little consequence how or where seeds are planted, so that they are in the ground. But these should remember that the seeds planted by the farmer are usually large and produce stronger and more robust plants than those of the florist, and thus are enabled to bear more hardships and to live under more unfavorable circumstances. Still, farmers are fast learning that the better they prepare

the ground, the more carefully they sow their seed, and the more they study the nature and wants of the plants they cultivate, the better the crops. Another fact should be remembered—that not one seed in a thousand matured by our forest trees and shrubs, produces a living plant. A forest tree will produce seed enough for an acre of closely set plants. We cannot afford to purchase costly seeds and lose such a large proportion, which we shall do if we plant in the same manner. Our weeds are hardy and prolific, very tenacious of life, and are able to propagate themselves under the most unfavorable circumstances; otherwise they would not be generally known as weeds. Most of our troublesome weeds are of foreign origin, the seeds being brought here by accident. Perhaps the larger part thus introduced have lived for a season and perished unnoticed, while the hardiest became naturalized. If the florist would be satisfied with only the most hardy and prolific flowers, such as would take care of themselves, then he might pursue a careless system of planting and cultivation, and fill his grounds with Dandelions and Poppies; but he craves flowers that are not natural to our climate—those that flourish in warmer climes and under more genial skies—their dazzling beauty, their delicious fragrance, must be secured at almost any cost of time and labor. This is well; but having made up our minds to possess the treasure, we must pay the price—we must study their habits and treat them accordingly. None need feel alarmed at these remarks, or think themselves incompetent to the charge of such treasures without hot-beds, green-houses and professional gardeners. This is not true. We have known ladies, who, with but little pretensions, equaled the most distinguished florists. There seemed to be magic in their fingers, and every thing they touched flourished. I will endeavor to give some hints on the philosophy of vegetation, that I hope will be profitable. It is true that a hot-bed, if properly managed, is of great aid in effecting the germination of seeds, and it is well all should know why this is so. And here, I will remark, that I hope every one who has had difficulty in getting their flower seeds to germinate, last season, will have a hot-bed prepared for spring; or, in the absence of this, a cold-frame. This makes them almost independent of the weather, and insures, with proper care, the growth of the seeds.

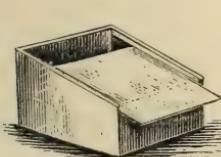
Causes of Failure.—In the first place, however, we will examine the causes of failure. If seeds are planted *too deep*, they either rot in the damp, cold earth, for the want of warmth necessary to their germination, or, after germination, perish before the tender shoots can reach the sun and air; so that that which was designed for their support and nourishment proves their grave.

If the soil is a *stiff clay*, it is often too cold at the time the seeds are planted to effect their germination; for it must be understood that *warmth* and *moisture* are necessary to the germination of seeds. Neither of these will do alone. Seeds may be kept in a warm, dry room, in dry sand or earth, and they will not grow. They may be placed in damp earth, and kept in a low temperature, and they will most likely rot, though some seeds will remain dormant a long time under these circumstances. But place them in moist earth, in a warm room, and they will commence growth at once. Another difficulty with heavy soil is that it becomes hard on the surface, and this prevents the young plants from "coming up;" or, if, during showery weather, they happen to get above the surface, they become locked in, and make but little advancement, unless the cultivator is careful to keep the crust well broken; and in doing this the young plants are often destroyed. If *stiff*, the soil where fine seeds are sown should be made mellow, particularly on the surface, by the addition of sand and light mold.

If seeds are sown in *rough, lumpy ground*, a portion will be buried under the clods, and will never grow; and many that start, not finding a fit soil for their tender roots, will perish. A few may escape these difficulties, and flourish.

All of the foregoing cases show good reason for failure, but there is one cause which is not so apparent. The soil, we will suppose, is well prepared, fine as it can be made, and of that loamy or sandy character best fitted for small seeds. We will suppose, too, that the seeds were sown on the surface, with a little earth sifted over them, and that this was not done until the season was so far advanced as to furnish the warmth necessary to secure vegetation. Under these very favorable circumstances many seeds will grow; and if the weather is both warm and showery, very few will fail. But if, as is very common at the season of the year when we sow our seeds, we have a succession of cold rain storms, many of the more tender kinds will perish. A night's frost will ruin many more. If, however, the weather should prove warm and without showers, the surface will become very dry, and the seeds, having so slight a covering, will be dried up and perish as soon as they germinate, and before the roots attain sufficient size and strength to go down where the soil is more moist. Of course the finer and more delicate seeds, and those natural to a more favorable climate, suffer more than those that are more robust.

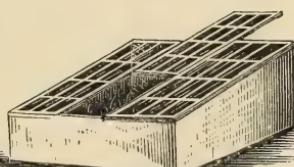
Hot-Beds and Cold-Frames.—It is to overcome these evils that hot-beds are useful. By being protected at the sides and ends with boards, and covered with glass, they confine the moisture which arises from the earth, and thus the atmosphere is kept humid and the surface moist, and the plants are not subjected to changes of temperature, as a uniform state can be maintained no matter what the weather may be. The bottom heat of the hot-bed warms the soil, and enables the grower to put in his seed early, and obtain plants of good size before the soil outside is warm enough to receive the seed. Care, however, is required to prevent scorching the young plants. In bright days, the heat is intense inside the frame, and unless air is freely given, or some course taken to obstruct the rays of the sun, most likely a great portion of the plants will be ruined. Some time since, I was called to examine a hot-bed, as the seeds planted did not grow, when I found they had been all burned up, except a few along the edges that were shaded by the sides and ends of the frame. When the sun gets pretty warm, give the glass a thin coat of whitewash. This gives a little shade, and, with some air during the middle of bright days, will make all safe. The *hot-bed* is made by forming a pile of horse manure with the straw used for bedding, or leaves, some three feet in height. Shake all together, so that straw and manure will be equally mixed. It may be sunk in the ground a foot or eighteen inches, or made on the surface. On this place about five inches of good mellow soil. Then set the frame and keep it closed until fermentation takes place and the soil is quite warm. It is better to wait a day or two after this, and then sow the seeds. The principal advantages of a hot-bed can be secured by what is called a *cold-frame*. This is simply a hot-bed frame, with sash, as shown in the engraving, placed upon a bed of fine, mellow earth, in some sheltered place in the garden. By the exclusion of air and the admission of sun, the earth becomes warm, and the moisture is confined, as in the hot-bed. After the frame is secured in its place, a couple of inches of fine earth should be placed inside, and the frame closed up for a day or two before the seeds are planted. As the cold-frame depends upon the sun for its warmth, it must not be started as soon as the hot-bed, and in this latitude the latter part of April is early enough. Plants will then be large enough for transplanting to the open ground as soon as danger from frost is over, and, as a general thing, they will be hardier and better able to endure the shock of transplanting, than if grown in a hot-bed. A frame of this kind any one can manage. Watering occasionally will be necessary; and air must be given on bright, warm days. Shade also is necessary. These frames, when so small as to be conveniently moved by the hand, are called *hand-glasses*. A simple frame or box, with a couple of lights of glass on the top, will answer a very good purpose, though when small it would be better to have the front of glass. A very good hand-glass is made of a square frame, with a light of glass at each side and on the top. These contrivances, though so simple as to be made by any one handy with tools, are exceedingly useful, as they prevent the drying of the surface of the ground, and afford the plants shelter from sudden changes of the temperature, cold storms and frosty nights. The annexed engravings show several forms of which they may be made.



BOX HAND-GLASS.



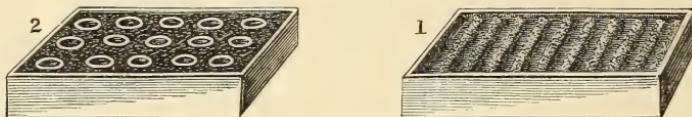
SQUARE HAND-GLASS.



COLD-FRAME.

Seed-Bed.—When these conveniences are not to be had, make a bed of light, mellow soil, in a sheltered situation in the garden; and as soon as the weather becomes settled, and the ground warm, sow the seeds, covering them with a little fine earth, and if very small sift it upon them. Some one has given as a rule that seeds should be covered twice the depth of their own diameter; that is, that a seed one-sixteenth of an inch through should be covered one-eighth of an inch. Perhaps that is as near correct as any general rule can be. If the weather should prove dry after sowing, it would be well to cover the beds of very small seeds with damp moss, or what is better, with evergreen boughs or boards, the boards being elevated a few inches from the bed. A covering of boards, or almost anything that will afford partial protection from the drying winds and sun, will answer a good purpose, for it must be remembered that seeds do not require light for their germination, and grow quite as well in the dark until they are above the ground. The

covering should be removed as soon as the plants are above the soil, or they will become weak and pale. Of course, it is designed that plants from the *hot-bed*, *cold-frame* and *seed-bed* shall be transplanted to the border or beds where they are to flower, and these helps are intended mainly for *Tender* and *Half-Hardy Annuals*, described in an article on the Classification of Flowers, on another page. The *Hardy Annuals* may be sown where they are to flower, though, with the exception of a few varieties difficult to transplant, it is best to sow all in the seed-bed. Some persons succeed very well by starting seeds in the house windows in flower pots. A much better



plan is to use shallow boxes, as shown in the engraving, fig. 1, because the earth in small pots becomes dry very rapidly, and unless constant attention is given to watering, the plants will be partially or entirely ruined. If pots are used they should be sunk in earth or sand, as in fig. 2.

Sowing Seeds in the South.—All seeds of hardy and half-hardy Annuals, and Perennials, and, in fact, nearly all flower seeds, can be sown in the South in the autumn. The plants are thus enabled to make vigorous growth in the early spring, and become well matured before the heat of summer. The Perennials should be sown so early as to make a fair growth before winter sets in. Then they will flower the next summer. The Hardy Annuals generally do best sown rather late, so that the seed will remain in the ground and be ready to start at the first approach of spring.

Transplanting.—After plants in the seed-beds have obtained their second leaves and made an inch or two of growth, they should be removed to the garden beds or border. This should be done on a dull, showery day, if possible; if not, the plants may require shading after removal until they become established. In transplanting in dry weather, always give the plants as they stand in the seed-bed a good soaking with water, and also the soil to which they are to be removed, an hour or so before removal. In removing, disturb the roots as little as possible. If the plants are not too thick, there is no need of injuring the roots; and in sowing, it is well to have this in view, and sow evenly and thinly. As soon as the young plants come up, if too thick, a portion should be removed. A few plants, with long tap-roots, will not bear removal well. The Larkspurs are difficult; and these and the Poppies, and plants with like roots, should be sown where they are to flower. Still, there are few plants but can be removed when young, with proper care. Sweet Peas, Candytuft, and a few flowers of similar character, that do best if sown early as the ground can be got ready, should always be sown where they are to flower.

Always be careful to get seeds suited to your wants. If you wish a climber to cover a fence or trellis, the Morning Glory, the Madeira Vine and similar strong growing vines will answer the purpose and give good satisfaction; while some of the more tender climbers would not be likely to come up if planted in such a situation as this, and if they did happen to grow, would not cover the place designed for them, and disappointment would be the result. If the object is a brilliant, showy bed on the lawn, or in the border, the Petunia, Phlox Drummondii, Verbena, &c., will meet your wishes; while a bed of Mignonette, or any of the smaller or less showy flowers, would be entirely out of place. If flowers of taller growth are desired for a striking bed more in the back-ground, the Zinnia, the French Marigold, the Gladioli, &c., are admirably adapted to the purpose, while some very beautiful, low, modest flowers, would be worthlessness. In the descriptions, we have given the height the plants attain. I have reason to know that grave errors are sometimes made, and good flowers condemned merely because they are out of their proper place. For instance, I have known customers sow Calceolaria and Cineraria, and other very delicate seeds, in the open ground and in soils where a Cabbage would hardly condescend to grow, not knowing that they require the most careful treatment in the house or hot-bed.

I have endeavored to make this matter as plain as possible, because I am extremely anxious that all my customers should succeed, and not be cheated out of the reward of their labor through any mismanagement. Where more specific directions seem necessary, they will be found in the remarks accompanying the description of each variety in the body of the Catalogue. Those of long experience, to whom all this seems like a very simple and thrice-told tale, will, I know, be pleased to endure the infliction for the general good.

RURAL HOMES.

MAN may be refined and happy without a garden; he may even have a home of taste, I suppose, without a tree, or shrub, or flower; yet, when the Creator wished to prepare a proper home for man, pure in all his tastes and made in His own image, He planted a garden and placed this noblest specimen of creative power in it to dress and keep it. A few suggestions on the Improving of Grounds and the Adornment of Rural Homes, I think, will be useful, and prevent a great many inquiries that I am unable to answer fully and satisfactorily by letter, especially in the business season.

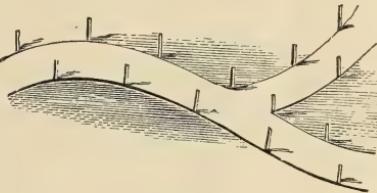
In the first place, I would remark that the space in front of the house, and generally the sides exposed to view from the street, should be in grass. No arrangement of beds, or borders of box, or anything else, will look so neat and tasteful as a well kept piece of grass. It can also be kept in better order at less cost than in any other way. Mixed beds of flowers or shrubbery in the most conspicuous part of the garden is always unsatisfactory. Get a good plat of grass, and good, dry, neat walks, and all other things will soon follow with but little trouble. If the walls and the carpet of the parlor are tasteful, the room will look neat with very plain furniture, or with little of any kind. The front garden will appear well if its carpets and roads are tasteful with very little else. There is no object in making a furniture shop of the parlor, or a little nursery of the home garden.

The very first thing needed in improving ground is to secure good drainage. Have good drains made to carry off all waste water from the house and surplus water from the soil. These can be made of stone, laid in any way that will leave an open and secure place for the water to pass through, though where drain tile can be obtained they are as good as anything and usually cheaper. The drains should be from two to three feet deep. Cut a trench as wide as is needed for convenient working, and as deep as you have determined is necessary, and lay the stone or tile at the bottom, being careful that the work is well done, for this is the foundation of all improvement, and the correction of any failure is made only with a good deal of trouble and expense. This secures a dry soil at all seasons of the year, and a healthy growth of plants or trees.

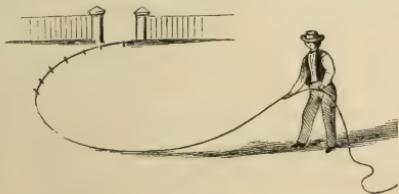
The next thing is to prepare the soil and make the walks. Make no more roads than are absolutely necessary, as many walks divide the lawn too much, especially when small, and greatly disfigure it. Of course, there must be a bold walk to the front door, and one passing from this to the rear of the house, and in general no more will be necessary. These must be made in the most convenient places—in the place that one would naturally take in going from one point to the other.

If the ground to be improved is only a small lot, it can be done best by the spade, and it is not well to endeavor to do it with the plow. In that case, mark out the walks first. Do this by setting up little sticks on the line you design for the road, as shown in the engraving, changing them until you get just the curve that seems graceful and pleasant to the eye. Put a row of sticks on each side of the road, measuring carefully so as to get the width equal. Another plan for securing the desired curve to walks is suggested in a very good work on Landscape Gardening, by J. WEIDEMANN, and published by ORANGE JUDD & Co. It is the use of a stout line. The

idea is shown in the engraving. Next, remove the earth from the walk to about the depth of eighteen inches, using it to fill up any low places. The walks now, of course, have somewhat the appearance of ditches. The operator is prepared to pulverize the soil with the spade. Have it done thoroughly, sending the spade well down, and completely inverting the soil, but leaving about six inches on each side of the walk undisturbed for the present, so as



WALK STAKED OUT.



LOCATING WALK WITH LINE.

not to break the line of the road. All stones found in digging should be thrown into the roads, and often sufficient will be obtained to fill within six or eight inches of the surface; if not, enough

can be procured usually without much difficulty. The stone cutter's yards, the brick yards, and the stone piles in the roads and fields generally furnish abundant material. When the walks are filled with this rough material to within six inches of the surface of the soil, the ground being raked off nice and smooth, dig the six inches left undug on the edges of the walks, being careful to keep the edges true and as originally staked out, and then set a turf about six inches wide for a border to the walk, as shown in the engraving, being careful to keep the turf as low as the level of the adjoining soil, or a little lower, and to do this, remove three or four inches of the soil where the turf is to set, according to its thickness.

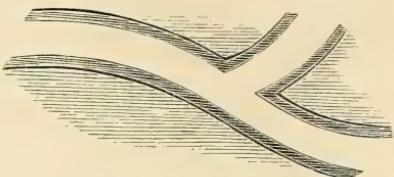
A good deal of this rough work can be done in the autumn, so as to leave only the finishing up in the spring; but if commenced in the spring, it should be hurried up so as to get the grass sown as early as possible, for grass seed will not start well unless it has the benefit of spring showers. All being done as previously advised, sow the grass seed on the well prepared surface, raking it in, and if pretty dry, it is well to roll the soil after sowing. Sow Red-Top or Blue Grass, or a preparation of the most desirable grasses for lawns, sold as Lawn Grass, at the rate of *four bushels to the acre*. In our Lawn Grass we always put a little Sweet Vernal Grass, on account of its delightful fragrance. If you use Red-Top or Blue Grass, get a little Vernal and use with it, a pound or two to the acre. Most persons like also a pound or two of White Clover to the acre. I do not consider it very important what kind of grass is sown. The preparation of the soil and the after care of the lawn is of far more consequence. If the grass is sown early enough, and the weather is at all favorable, by the first of July the lawn will look pretty green, and from the middle to the last of July will need cutting, and after that must be cut as often as the little Lawn Mower can get a bite. These Lawn Mowers are a real blessing, for not one in ten thousand can cut a lawn properly with a scythe, and therefore our lawns, before the introduction of these Mowers, always looked wretched. I do not consider any of them perfect, but there are several that will do good work if a little care is had to keep them in order.

It will be strange if a great array of weeds do not appear with the grass, but do not take it for granted that these weeds came from the grass seed sown, as many have done, because if you had not sown any grass the weeds would have been just as abundant. The farmer who finds the weeds among his corn and potatoes never imagines that he planted them with his seed. As soon as the grass and weeds get high enough to be cut with a scythe or Lawn Mower, cut close and evenly, and repeat this operation as often as possible. The weeds will soon disappear. A few, perhaps, it may be necessary to remove by hand, but this will not often be the case.

After sowing the grass, finish the walks by covering the rough stones with five or six inches of gravel, as clean as can be procured. It is best to leave the finishing of the walks until the last, because, even after sowing the grass seed, at raking it in, a quantity of stones will be gathered, and you will need a place to put them and the walk will need the stones. A section of the road when done will appear as shown in the engraving, and will be always dry and free from weeds and grass. If the earth should wash from the edges of the lawn and cause weeds to start, sow salt along the edges and you will see no weeds for a season.

In very small places it would, perhaps, be as cheap to sod the whole, instead of sowing grass seed. Where this is desirable, good turf can be procured from the roadside or pasture, and it should be well and neatly laid. In large places the plow can be used instead of the spade, and with great economy of labor. In that case the whole lot should be well plowed and dragged before the walks are staked out. After this, stake the walks and remove the earth the necessary depth, using it to level off the low places. There will always be a good deal of work for the spade and rake, even when the plow and drag have been thoroughly used.

Two great errors are usually made, both by gardeners and amateurs; one destroying the lawn by cutting it up with unnecessary walks and flower beds, the other producing the same result by almost literally covering it with trees and shrubbery. Grass cannot grow well among the roots and under the shadow of trees and shrubs, and no lawn can look well cut up in sections by

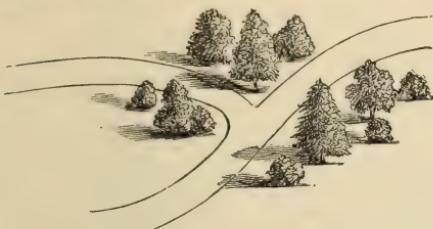


WALKS WITH TURF EDGING.



SECTION OF WALK.

numerous roads. Most of the little lawns we see in this country are almost entirely destroyed by one or both of these causes. The main part of the lawn should be left unbroken by any tree or shrub, as a general rule, and if any tree is admitted it should be only an occasional fine specimen, like a Purple Beech, or Magnolia, or Cut-leaved Birch. The shrubbery should be in clumps or groups, in proper places, and so thick as to cover all the ground. The soil under them should be kept cultivated and clean like a flower bed. A tree or two in certain appropriate places for shade, is, of course, desirable; but plant for the future, not for the present, and always have in view the size and form and habits of the trees when full grown, and not their present small size and perhaps delicate form. Every curve should be a sensible one; that is, have a reason for its course, either real or apparent; therefore arrange your planting so as to make an apparent necessity for every turn. The idea is shown in the little sketch accompanying, where the walk curves to accommodate the trees.

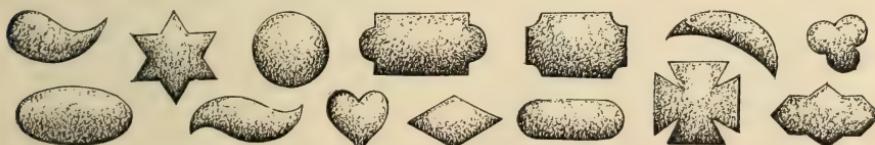


PLANTING FOR CURVED WALKS.

One should have more ground in garden than he can keep in the very highest state of cultivation. It is this kind of excellence that affords pleasure, while failure or partial success is a source of pain. It is not only a fault to cultivate too much ground, but even too many flowers. Some seem anxious to obtain and grow everything. This is not best, especially where there is not a good deal of time and money to be devoted to the work. A choice selection is best, and I like every cultivator of flowers to have a pet or hobby. Take, for instance, the Pansy, and make it a pet. Obtain the choicest seed, and give the plants the best of care, and you will see to what wonderful perfection it can be grown. In a few years you will tire, perhaps, of this. Then adopt the Balsam, or Stock, or Aster. Always have something choice — something grown better than any one else is growing it — something you have reason to be proud of. It will astonish you to see how flowers thrive under such petting, and what a wonderful exhibition they make of their gratitude.

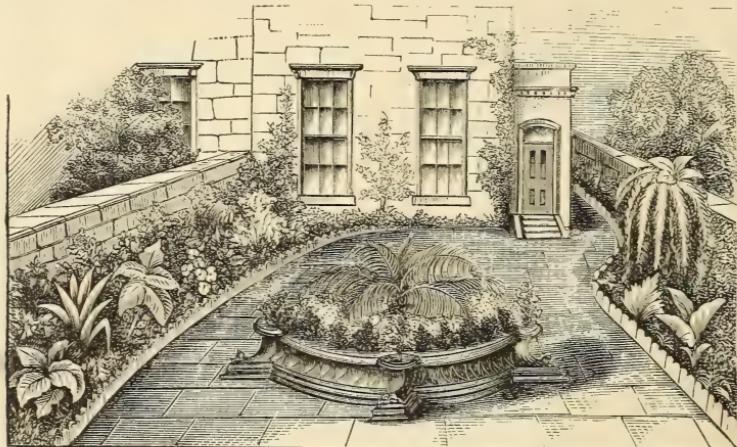
Some persons may think from what we have said in favor of grass in front of the house in preference to beds of flowers, that we are no friend of these beautiful treasures — these delightful children of the field and garden, who speak to us in every fragrant breath, and lovely tint, and graceful form, of Him who spake from naught this matchless beauty. Far from this. A home without the children of the field, and the flowers of the family, we might, perhaps, enjoy, but we have never had to endure the trial. I only wish them to be treated in a proper manner. In the center of the lawn, especially if opposite a window, it is well to make a round or oval bed, and on the borders or near the edges of the lawn, beds of various graceful forms. A few plans for these we give.

These beds should be filled with flowers that will keep in bloom during the whole season, and it is best generally to have but one kind in a bed. Phlox Drummondii, Verbena, Portulaca, and the scarlet Geraniums, are well adapted for this purpose, and occasionally it is well to introduce the ribbon style, as described on another page. These beds, it must be remembered, are

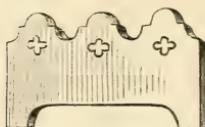


for the adornment of the grounds, and they furnish no flowers for the house — no presents for friends, no bouquet for the dining room, or for schools or churches, or the sick room. These we must have. So, just back of the lawn, make generous beds of flowers that you can cut freely — Asters, Balsams, Zinnias, Stocks, Mignonette, Sweet Peas, &c. In these beds you can also grow the Everlasting Flowers for winter use. It is best to make such beds oblong, about four or five feet in width, so that you can reach half way across, with alleys or paths between.

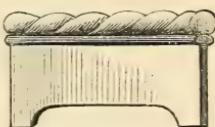
I was much pleased when in Europe to observe the great skill exhibited in giving an air of rural taste to very small city lots, that no one in America would consider capable of an exhibition of rural beauty. Many of these lots I should hardly think as much as twenty-five feet in width, and yet specimens of neatness. Some of these little gardens are attached to houses in rows, others belonging to what is known as semi-detached cottages, that is, two only joined together. I give a specimen of one of these little front gardens, or, as they are sometimes called, entrance courts.



The lots are usually so narrow that the raised bed must be placed on one side of the center to allow of free passage on one side. They are generally divided by walls, as shown in the engraving, and these would be fearfully unsightly but for the fact that they are covered and usually entirely hidden with luxuriant Ivies and other climbers. The ornamental center border is made of a composition resembling stone, and is very pretty. The border for the beds on the sides is usually of common burnt clay tiles, of neat designs and quite reasonable in cost, about 12 cents per foot, and is much preferable to box, or anything of the kind, particularly in our severe climate, where plants usually suffer so much in winter. The small engravings show two very good patterns.



EDGING TILES.



A few well filled vases are a fine and appropriate decoration of any grounds if kept in good condition with healthy plants. The evaporation from baskelets and vases is very great, much more than is generally supposed, as every side is exposed to air, sun, &c., and they must receive a copious supply of water every evening to keep the plants in a healthy condition. In addition to



ROCK-BED.



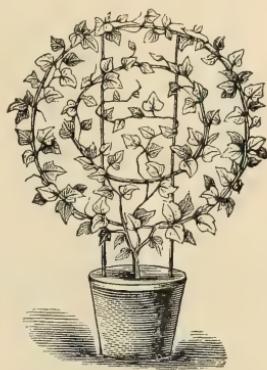
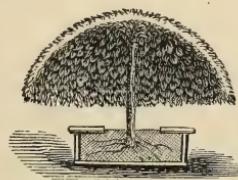
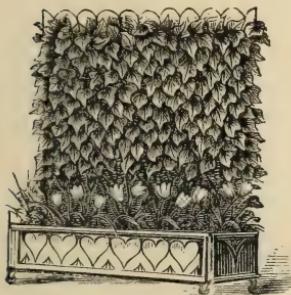
RUSTIC STUMP VASE.

the usual forms there are very beautiful vases, of European make, representing old stumps, with openings for inserting plants. We give our readers one of these designs.

Another very pretty ornament for the garden is the Rockery, made of rough stones, tastefully laid up, with earth sufficient for the growth of plants suitable for this work. Low growing plants with succulent and ornamental foliage are appropriate to the rockery—Portulaca is admirable. I would like my readers who have had no experience in this kind of garden ornamentation to try a specimen in some retired quarter of the garden, so that if it proves a failure no harm will be done. We give an illustration of a bed of this kind on page 12.

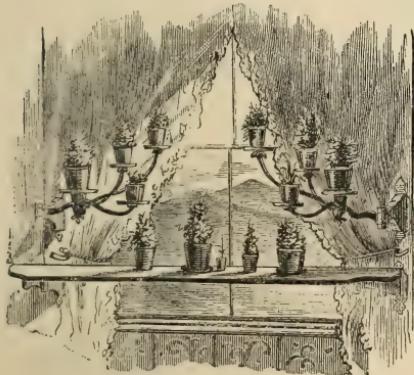
Plants in the house afford the most pleasure in the winter season when all is dreary without, but very much can be done to make home cheerful all through the summer, especially as the garden furnishes abundance of flowers very cheaply for floral decorations; and birthdays and festivals and company will come in the summer as well as winter. There are times, too, when the garden cannot be visited by any, and very often there are members of the family who but seldom enjoy this privilege. I will therefore make a few suggestions that perhaps may be valuable to some readers.

The Ivy is one of the most tractable and useful plants we possess for adornment. Its leaves are clean, bright and glossy, it will bear heat, dust and even partial absence of light, and still grow with vigor and give evidences of health, and can be made to assume almost any form with little trouble. I give several modes of training. The first is trained to a square frame attached to a



TRAINED IVIES.

box, the space in front of the Ivy being occupied with any free-flowering plants. The next specimen is trained in umbrella form, and this is a little more difficult. It requires a good strong stem, and when young this will need support. The third example is very simple, the plant being trained on a circular frame.



POT BRACKETS.



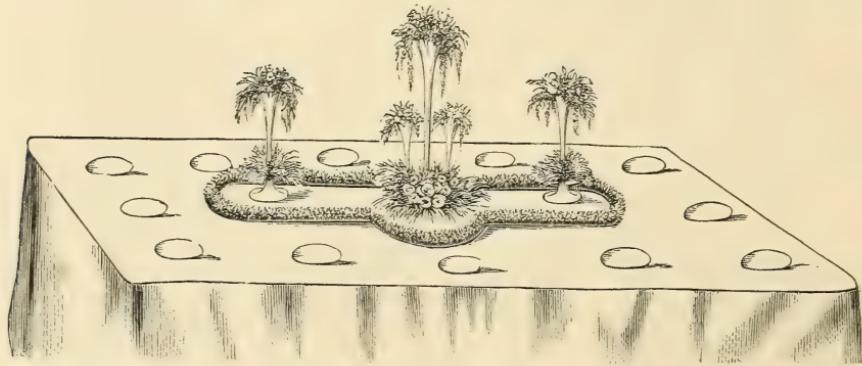
WINDOW GARDEN.

The Window Brackets are very useful and pretty, as they can be placed almost in any position, and being jointed, can be moved near the light, or toward the interior of the room as may be

desired. Each bracket is designed for one pot, which it is best to have of some tasteful design. Some prefer to use the common pot and cover it with an ornamental pot cover. The Window Garden is also a very neat arrangement for the purpose.

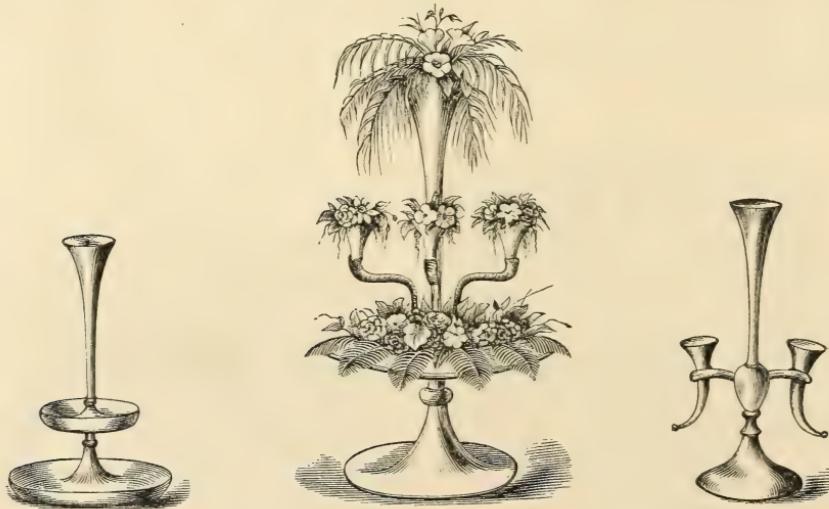
Ferneries are always agreeable, and there are many ornamental stands, &c., of wire work, both useful and quite ornamental. We can, of course, only allude to a few of the many which cost little, and yet go very far to make a home pleasant, a school of taste to the little ones, and a happy home to all.

Much attention is given in Europe to Table Floral Decorations. The different Horticultural Societies offer large prizes for the best decorated Dining Table, and in some cases these exhibitions are made in rooms darkened for the occasion and lighted with gas. Nothing prettier can be



DINING TABLE WITH FLORAL DECORATIONS.

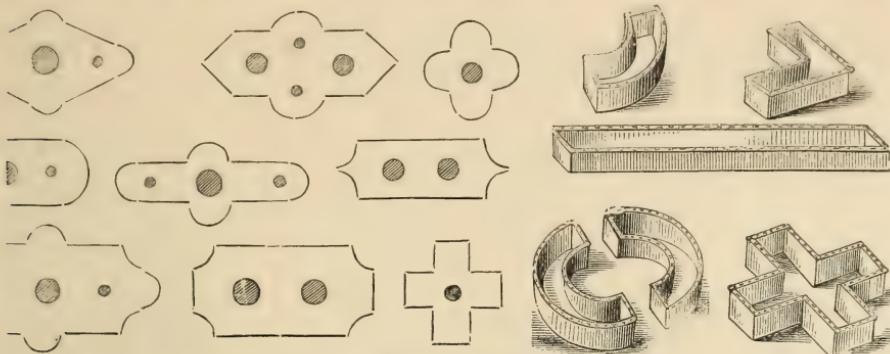
imagined than some of these exhibition tables. With one style I was much pleased. It consisted of a border of low flowers in shallow glass vessels, with three central ornaments, as shown in the engraving. This bordering is of glass, about two inches in width, and of such forms that they can be made into almost any shape desired. A few forms are shown in the engraving, page 15. Being partially filled with water, flowers are arranged in them according to taste. The small



DINING TABLE ORNAMENTS.

engravings will show their varied forms. The straight pieces are from six to eighteen inches in length, and the prices from 50 cents to \$1.00 each, the curved pieces cost about the same. The

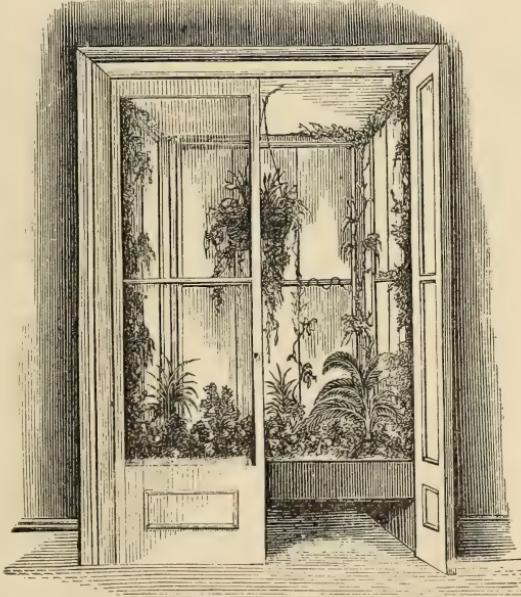
whole ornament sometimes stands upon a piece of mirror of the desired form, and then the flowers are reflected in the mirror, and it is hard to realize that we are not looking upon a sheet of water.



GLASS BORDER ORNAMENTS AND DESIGNS.

In regard to house plants, I would remark that few plants can endure the high temperature and dry atmosphere of most of our living rooms. The temperature should not be allowed to go above seventy in the day time, and not above forty-five in the night. As much air and light as possible should be given, while the leaves should be sprinkled frequently. A spare room, or parlor, or extra bed-room, is better for plants than a living room. A bay window connected with a warm room, especially if facing South or East, makes an excellent place for keeping plants in winter. It should have glass doors on the inside, which can be closed a part of the time, especially when sweeping and dusting.

The main thing in keeping house plants in health is to secure an even temperature, a moist atmosphere, and freedom from dust. Sprinkle the leaves occasionally, and when water is needed use it freely. I have endeavored to show in the engraving one of these parlor gardens as described. If the green-fly, or aphis, appears, wash with soap-suds frequently, and occasionally with a little tobacco water, or a decoction of quassia chips. If the red-spider comes, it shows the plants are in too dry an atmosphere. Burn a little sulphur under the plants, the fumes of which will kill the spider, and afterward keep the stems and leaves well moistened. Occasionally but not often, worms appear in the pots. This can be avoided in a great measure by careful potting. A little weak lime water is sometimes of benefit in such cases, also five drops of liquid ammonia to a gallon of water, though, perhaps, the better way is to re-pot, removing the earth carefully, so as not to injure the growth of the plant.



WINDOW GARDEN.

“THE ART OF BEAUTIFYING SUBURBAN HOME GROUNDS,” is an excellent work by FRANK J. SCOTT, giving a mass of valuable information on this subject. Published by APPLETON & CO., but we can send all books on Rural matters to our customers at publisher's prices, postage paid. See list at end of Catalogue.

PLANTS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

Much disappointment often results from injudicious selections, and very desirable flowers are often condemned as worthless, because they have been used in the wrong place. A good climber, for instance, would be a most beautiful object covering an arbor or fence, while in a bed in the garden or on the lawn, where the Phlox, or Petunia, or Verbena should have been planted, it would be simply worthless.

Some inadvertently place tall, free-growing plants in front of their flower beds, where they do more injury than good by hiding the beauty of their more modest neighbors. As the back ground of the bed, or as the center of the group, they would have filled their place admirably, but because out of their proper position they are condemned by those who used them so unfairly. I am so very anxious to prevent such mistakes that I may say more than necessary on the subject, for in the body of the Catalogue I have given the height each variety attains when in flower, and now furnish lists adapted to the various purposes of garden decoration. Other varieties, not mentioned here, are equally good, as I have space only to name a few.

Flowers for a Constant Brilliant Show.—These will be found in the first department of the Catalogue, and are familiar, doubtless, to most of our readers. The Aster, Antirrhinum, Balsam, Dianthus, Delphinium, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox Drummondii, Portulaca, Salpiglossis, Stock, Verbena, Double Zinnia, and other varieties that we have not space to name, should be in every collection.

Flowers for Masses of Color.—In modern gardening it is quite popular to grow entire beds of a particular color. The effect is very striking. White flowers are in great demand for cutting for weddings and for wreathing the pale yet still beautiful forms of the loved and lost. The following are some of the most desirable plants for growing in masses. A few of the taller varieties are best for cutting.

White.—Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Clarkia, Sweet Pea, Phlox, Stock.

Blue.—Ageratum Mexicanum, Campanula, Eutoca, Gilia achillæfolia, Larkspur, Myosotis, Nemophila insignis, Nigella, Whitavia grandiflora. Delphinium formosum and Campanula Medium are splendid in color, but do not endure through the season.

Shades of Red.—Cacalia coccinea, Dianthus, Linum grandiflorum rubrum, Lychnis, Sweet Pea, Petunia, Phlox, Poppy, Portulaca, Silene, Stock, Zinnia.

Yellow.—Bartonia aurea, Caliopsis, Erysimum, Eschscholtzia, Marigold, Oxyura chrysanthemoides, Portulaca, Sanvitalia, Dwarf Tropæolum.

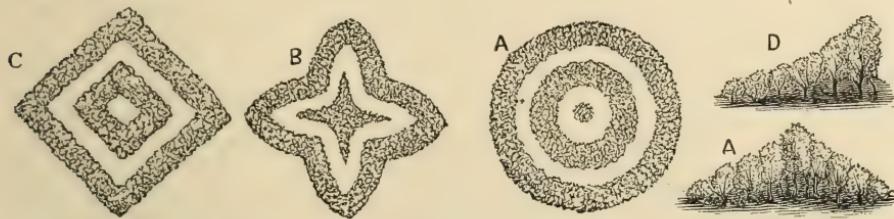
For a Summer Hedge.—There are some situations where a low hedge or screen is very useful and ornamental. I don't know of anything that will make a prettier hedge, supported by neat brush, than the Sweet and Perennial Pea. The Amaranthus makes a fine ornamental hedge; the foliage is dark, rich, and some varieties two or three colored; *A. melantholicus ruber* is the best. Delphinium cardiopetalum always pleased me for this purpose—about eighteen inches or two feet in height. Perilla Nankinensis, is a dark mulberry. The Double Zinnia makes a very good background or hedge. Almost any tall-growing plant may be used for this purpose.

Ornamental-Leaved Plants.—Plants with ornamental leaves are becoming popular in all parts of the world. They produce a very fine effect when grown in a group of half a dozen or more together. For usefulness in this respect, I know of nothing better than the Cannas, Ricinus, Amaranthus, Perilla Nankinensis and the Caladium esculentum. The seed of all these but the two last may be sown in the open ground, and will produce a splendid effect the first season; or they may be transplanted from the hot-bed. The Canna does best started in heat; but I can furnish strong roots; and the Caladium must be grown from roots. They are quite sure to produce good plants the first season, and the leaf is gorgeous.

Flowers Desirable for Fragrance.—For fragrance, nothing equals the Mignonette, Sweet Alyssum, Sweet Pea, Erysimum, Stocks, Pinks, Picotees and Carnation. Nearly all the Lilies are very fragrant, and of some of them the perfume is almost over-powering.

Climbing Plants.—These are particularly valuable for covering buildings, fences, etc., and for making beautiful what but for them would be very unsightly. For the convenience of customers I have placed all the climbing plants in a separate department. Nothing will give more satisfaction than the Annual Climbers, when properly cared for and used in the right place.

Ribbon Beds.—This is a very pretty style of planting, and very popular in Europe. We very seldom see any attempt at anything of the kind in America, and the directions in most of the books are so elaborate they are really discouraging. I will try to give a few simple directions that I hope will induce some of my readers to try this very pretty method. The plan is to set plants of the same height and color in a row, several rows forming the bed. In making these ribbon beds, (and the name, perhaps it would be well to say, is given on account of the arrangement of the colors like those in ribbons,) it is only necessary to be careful to set plants of the proper height, and those that will keep in flower a long time, because when one variety is over flowering the effect is spoiled. A very pretty ribbon bed is made by taking different colors of the same flower, like *Phlox Drummondii*, *Portulaca*, Stocks or *Asters*. With a little care in studying the descriptions, and a little experience, this work will become easy and pleasant. Those who make the trial for the first time will do well to commence with the different colors of *Phlox Drummondii*.



The above plans, I think, will aid materially in obtaining an understanding of the subject. *A* is a circular bed of any size that may be desired, set with rings of plants of five different colors; those in the outer ring should be quite low, becoming higher toward the center. This arrangement of height must be dispensed with in cases where flowers of one species, but separate colors, alone are used, like *Phlox Drummondii*. The lower plan, *A*, shows a section of the same bed. *B* is a very pretty, star-shaped bed, planted in somewhat the same manner, with four colors. *C* is a square bed with four colors. *D* is a border, with four colors, to be six feet or more in width, and suitable for bordering a walk, or extending from a hedge, fence, or building. A little of this kind of work will be found interesting and attractive.

For Baskets.—*Abronia*, Sweet *Alyssum*, *Fenzlia*, *Ipomoea*, *Leptosiphon*, (particularly *L. hybrida*,) *Loasa*, *Lobelia*, *Mignonette*, *Mimulus*, *Nemophila*, *Nolano*, *Thunbergia*, *Tropaeolum*, *Verbena*. Those of a pretty strong running habit, like *Tropaeolum majus*, should have the tops pinched off if they run too far, which will make them dwarf and branching. All the varieties mentioned above, except the running sorts, are excellent for pots. In addition to the above, the *Ivy* and *Madeira Vine* and *Morning Glory* are quite suitable.

Garden Vases.—For large garden vases, select a few climbing plants for the edges, and the *Amaranthus* or any other ornamental-leaved plants for the center, with scarlet *Geraniums*. *Countess of Ellesmere Petunia* is a beautiful vase plant. Water well every evening.

Everlasting Flowers.—This class of flowers are becoming every season more popular. For winter bouquets and floral ornaments, and for decorating during the holidays and other festive occasions in the winter, nothing can equal them. They are easily grown and dried. These are also given in a special department of the Catalogue, with directions for treatment.

Ornamental Grasses are exceedingly useful to work up with the Everlasting Flowers in all kinds of ornaments. These are in a separate department.

Seeds Producing Flowers the Second Season.—These are mostly perennials, with a very few biennials. They are excellent for permanent beds or borders, and as they cause but little trouble after the first planting, and mostly flower early in the season, before annuals bloom, are very desirable. They will not, however, make a constant show of flowers during the whole season, like *Phlox Drummondii*, *Petunias* and the like, and therefore should never have a prominent place in the garden. They are all given in a department of the Catalogue.

Bulbs and Tubers.—A choice collection, adapted for spring planting, will be found in the last part of the Catalogue. The *Gladioli* always give the greatest satisfaction.

Vegetables.—In this department will be found the choicest vegetables known, which I have taken especial pains in growing and selecting from the best seed growers in the world. Every

year I am adding new and superior varieties, and offering the older sorts of superior excellence and purity. There is still, however, need of great improvement in the growth of vegetable seeds, and all I can say is, that I do my best to supply my customers with true and pure vegetable seeds. In a few years I hope to be able to promise more than this. An occasional failure, however, shows the necessity of caution.

EXHIBITING FLOWERS.

One great pleasure derived from the cultivation of flowers is the evident delight they afford our friends; and the amateur, or even the true professional florist, is almost as proud of his choice flowers as is the mother of her children. Then, there is great satisfaction in knowing that your flowers are exerting an influence for good on all who behold them, some of whom are sure to become imitators and successful cultivators. It is for this reason I desire all my customers to exhibit their flowers at their State and County Fairs as far as practicable, so that these exhibitions may be made productive of good. One fine floral exhibition will do more for taste and morals than a million horse races, or "trials of speed," if you please. It is strange that the officers of Agricultural societies should offer such insignificant premiums for flowers, and still more strange that, as a general rule, no adequate preparation is made for their exhibition. We have often taken flowers to County Fairs, and had to lay them on a dry board to wither and die.

Officers of Agricultural Societies, who design to treat every exhibitor fairly, often fail from want of knowledge. They do not know what exhibitors of flowers require, and, of course, cannot provide for their wants. The exhibitor arrives on the ground, but he finds no vials in which to put his cut flowers, no vases or glasses for his bouquets. The President and Secretary both feel sorry, but it is too late to remedy the evil. To all such honorable officers, who design to do their whole duty and accommodate every exhibitor, I wish to show a way in which they can please their floral friends, and secure a fine exhibition of flowers, and with very little labor and expense, and avoid all trouble of buying or borrowing crockery. Make a common rough board table, about three and a half feet in width, and as long as necessary to accommodate all exhibitors. In front of this table nail a board four inches wide, and at the back a board five inches in width, projecting upward, and a similar board at each end, as seen in the engraving. The space thus formed, fill with moist sand, and make it smooth on the top. The exhibitors place their flowers in this sand, and it keeps them as fresh as if in water. The taller flowers or bouquets can be placed at the back part of the table, where the sand is the deepest. For a dividing line between different collections, tack a piece of red tape, or an evergreen wreath.

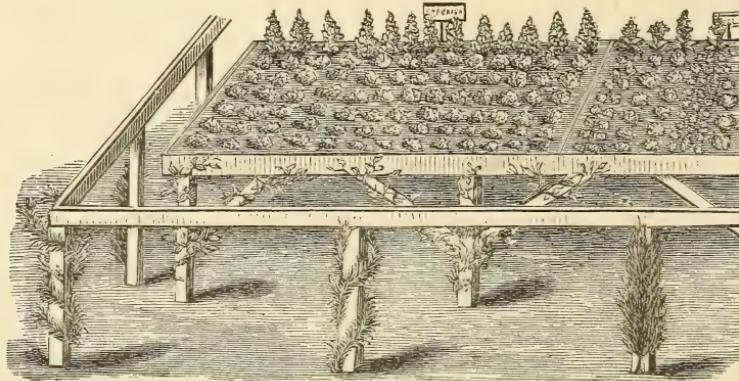


TABLE FOR EXHIBITING FLOWERS.

To keep the crowd from pressing upon the table and injuring the flowers, place a guard around, and about eighteen inches from the table, as shown in the engraving. This space furnishes a place for the committees and for exhibitors, where they can stand and answer any questions the people may ask, or give any information they may desire. If it is desired to make the exhibition somewhat elegant in appearance, the sand can be covered with moss, and the table and guard

ornamented with evergreens or wreaths. Place a barrel of water near the entrance or some other convenient place, and also obtain two pails and two sprinkling pots for the use of Floral Hall, with a hammer and a few nails, and your exhibition will pass off pleasantly, and every one will be satisfied. We commend these suggestions to every one interested in Floral exhibitions.

FORMATION OF CLUBS.

IN almost every neighborhood there are some persons of taste, who cultivate flowers to the best of their ability and to the extent of their means. These may easily club together and send their orders in one letter, and thus avail themselves of the deductions I make on large orders. There are few persons who, with a little effort, could not obtain the orders of half a dozen neighbors by simply exhibiting the Catalogue, which will be sent free to all who desire it for this work. For the purpose of encouraging the formation of such clubs, and as a slight compensation for the effort, I make the following liberal offer:

Persons sending \$1 may select seeds at Catalogue prices amounting to \$1 10
 " " 2 " " " " 2 25
 " " 3 " " " " 3 45
 " " 4 " " " " 4 70
 " " 5 " " " " 6 00
 " " 10 " " " " 12 50
 " " 20 " " " " 26 00

and a Floral Guide for every member of the Club ordering seeds to the amount of \$1.00.

These will be put up together and sent to *one* address, or in *separate packages* and mailed to the address of each individual forming the club, as may be desired. In all cases the postage will be *prepaid*. The same deduction will, of course, be made to any one person ordering for himself alone. It must always be understood, however, that this discount is allowed only on **Flower** and **Vegetable Seeds by the packet**, and not on seeds by the **ounce** or **pound**, nor on **Bulbs**; nor can we pay this discount in **Bulbs**, or seeds by the **pound**. Otherwise, in many cases it would bring the price far below cost.

COLLECTIONS.

I have put up separate collections of the choicest seeds in neat envelopes, and these are very desirable to those who may wish a complete assortment of any particular class of flowers.

Selection of Varieties.—Some prefer to leave the selection of varieties to me; and in cases where purchasers are entirely unacquainted with the different varieties of flowers, this may be the better plan. Those who do so, should state what they have already, if any; for, unless informed of this fact, in some cases articles may be forwarded that are not needed. Those who are commencing the cultivation of flowers will find the collections named below suited to their wants, as they contain nothing but what is desirable, in fact, the most useful kinds for the beginner—showy, and easy of culture. It will be better generally, however, for those ordering, to study the descriptions in the Catalogue, and make up their minds which varieties they prefer. This will be a little trouble, but the information gained will be valuable. You can accomplish little in the world of flowers without trouble, but this labor soon becomes a pleasure.

No. 1. COLLECTION OF FINE ANNUALS,	\$1 00
" 2. " "	2 00
" 3. " "	3 00
" 4. " " " "	5 00
	BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS,

No. 1 consists of about thirteen of the most hardy and popular Annuals; No. 2 about twenty varieties of hardy popular Annuals, and a few varieties that require a little more care in their culture; No. 3 is composed of about twenty varieties of Annuals, and twelve of the best Biennials and Perennials; No. 4 contains about twenty-five varieties of Annuals, and about the same number of Perennials. Some of the varieties in Nos. 1 and 2 will be found in Nos. 3 and 4, so that persons ordering two numbers will have a repetition of some kinds.

Collections of Vegetables.—Hundreds of my customers prefer leaving the selection of Vegetables to me, and at a time when, in consequence of the press of business, I cannot give the time needed for a judicious choice. I have, therefore, taken a leisure time to make careful selections, and will have them put up in readiness for those who may desire. I have no doubt they will prove in every way satisfactory.

No. 1. COMPLETE COLLECTION OF VEGETABLES for small family garden,	\$3 00
“ 2. “ “ “ “ “ “	5 00
“ 3. “ “ “ “ for large family garden,	10 00

The premiums offered to Clubs, before mentioned, are contained in the above Collections.

U S E F U L T A B L E S.

Plants upon an Acre of Ground.

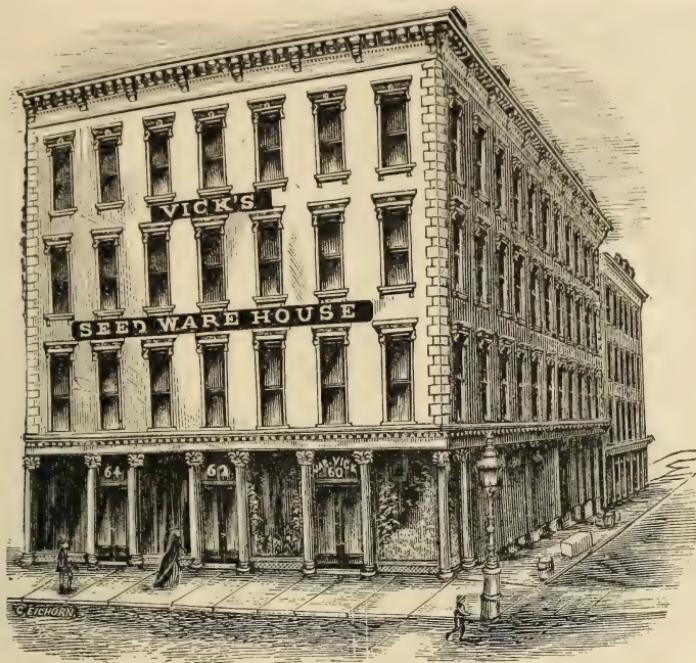
Distances apart.	No. of Plants.	Distances apart.	No. of Plants.
6 inches by 6 inches,	174,240	3 feet by 3 feet,	4,840
1 foot by 1 foot,	43,560	4 “ 4 “	2,722
1½ “ 1½ “	19,360	5 “ 5 “	1,742
2 feet by 1 foot,	21,780	6 “ 6 “	1,210
2 “ 2 feet,	10,890	8 “ 8 “	680
3 “ 2 “	7,260	10 “ 10 “	435

Quantity of Seed usually sown upon one Acre.

About.	About.
Dwarf Beans, in drills, 1 to 1½ bush.	2 lbs.
Pole Beans, in hills, 8 to 12 qts.	6 to 8 “
Early Peas, in drills, 1½ bush.	2 to 3 bush.
Marrowfat Peas, in drills, 4 “	1½ lbs.
Corn, in hills, 8 qts.	Chinese Sugar Cane, 10 to 12 qts.
Beet, in drills, 4 to 5 lbs.	Broom Corn, in hills, 10 to 12 “
Carrot, in drills, 2 to 3 “	White Clover, alone, 12 to 15 lbs.
Cucumber, in drills, 1 to 2 “	Blue Grass, alone, (for lawn,) 56 “
Onion, in drills, 4 to 6 “	Rye Grass, alone, 2 bush.
Parsnip, in drills, 4 to 5 “	Orchard Grass, 2 to 3 “
Radish, in drills, 6 to 8 “	Mixed Lawn Grass, 4 “
Spinach, in drills, 8 to 10 lbs.	Red Top Grass, alone, (for lawn,) 4 “

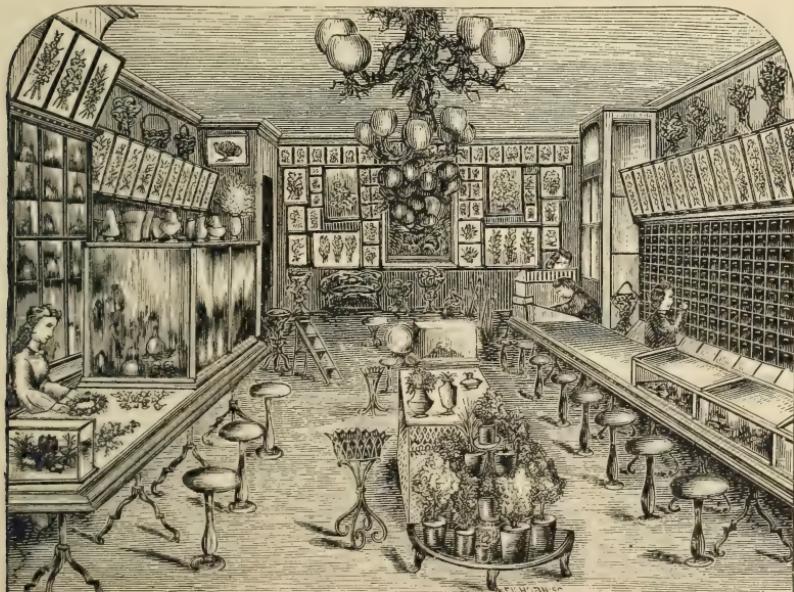
Seed required for a given number of Plants, &c.

1 oz., Asparagus will produce about	500 plants.
“ Brocoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Egg Plant, Kale, Tomato, Leek, or Pepper,	3,000 “
“ Celery, Endive, or Lettuce, will produce about	6,000 “
“ Okra, or Spinach may be allotted for every	100 feet of row.
“ Beet, Onions, Radish, or Salsify, may be allotted for every	175 “ “
“ Carrot, Parsley, Parsnip, or Turnip, may be allotted for every	200 “ “
“ Cucumber is sufficient for	150 hills.
“ Musk Melon is sufficient for	100 to 125 “
“ Water Melon is sufficient for	40 to 60 “
“ Pumpkin, or Squash is sufficient for	40 to 80 “
1 qt. Field Pumpkin is sufficient for	400 to 500 “
“ Dwarf or Bush Beans is sufficient for	200 feet of row, or 300 “
“ Pole Beans is sufficient for	100 to 200 “
“ Peas is sufficient for	150 to 200 feet of row.



OUR SEED HOUSE.

It is acknowledged that I have the largest and best regulated retail Seed House in the world. It is visited by thousands every year from all parts of this country, and by many from Europe, and I take pleasure in exhibiting everything of interest or profit to visitors. As hundreds



INTERIOR OF STORE.



STORE FRONT.

of thousands of my customers will probably never have the opportunity of making a personal visit, I thought a few facts and illustrations would be interesting to this large class whom I am anxious to please, and be, at least, an acknowledgement of a debt of gratitude for long continued confidence, which I can feel, but not repay.

Two Catalogues are issued each year, one of Bulbs in August, and on the first of December a beautiful FLORAL GUIDE, of 130 pages, finely illustrated with hundreds of engravings of Flowers and plants and colored plates. Last year, the number printed was *three hundred thousand*, at a cost of over *sixty thousand dollars*. In addition to the ordinary conveniences of a well regulated Seed House, there is connected with this establishment a Printing Office, Bindery, Box Making Establishment, and Artists' and Engravers' Rooms. Everything but the paper being made in the establishment.

To do this work fully occupies a building four stories in height (besides basement,) sixty feet in width, and one hundred and fifty feet in length, with an addition in the upper story of a large room over an entire adjoining block.

BASEMENT.

The large basement is arranged with immense quantities of drawers, &c., for storing Bulbs. Here, too, are stored the heavier kinds of Seeds, in sacks, &c., piled to the ceiling. The heavier packing is also done here.

FIRST FLOOR.

The first floor is used entirely as a sales-shop, or "store," for the sale of Seeds, Flowers, Plants and all Garden requisites and adornments, such as baskets, vases, lawn mowers, lawn tents, aquariums, seats, &c., &c. It is arranged with taste, and the songs of the birds, the fragrance and beauty of the flowers, make it a most delightful spot in which to spend an hour.

SECOND FLOOR.

On the second floor is the Business and Private Offices, and also the Mail Room, in which all letters are opened. The opening of letters occupies the entire time of two persons, and they perform the work with astonishing rapidity — practice making perfect — often opening three

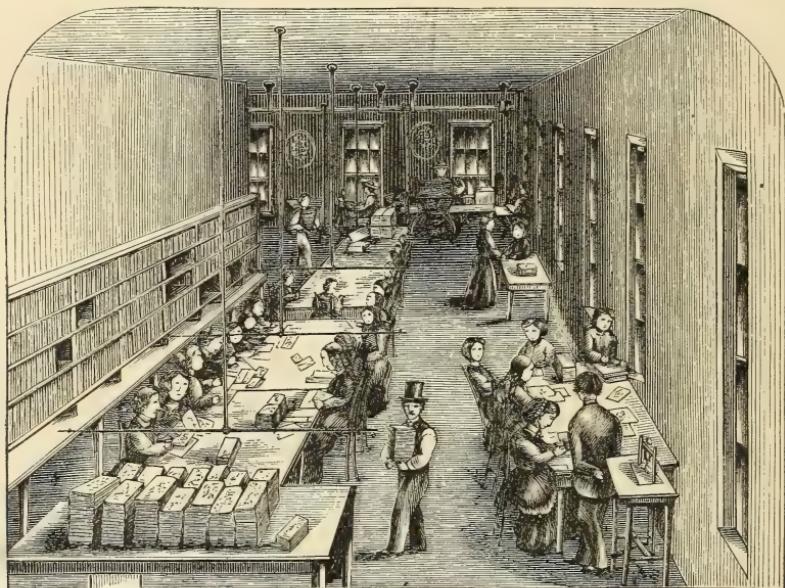


ORDER ROOM.

thousand in a day. After these letters are opened they are passed into what is called the *Registering Room*, on the same floor, where they are divided into States, and the name of the person ordering, and the date of the receipt of the order registered. They are then ready to be filled, and are passed into a large room, called the *Order Room*, where over seventy-five hands are employed, divided into gangs, each set, or gang, to a State, half-a-dozen or more being employed on each of the larger States. After the orders are filled, packed and directed, they are sent to what is known as the *Post Office*, also on the same floor, where the packages are weighed, the



PACKING ROOM.



BINDERY.

necessary stamps put upon them, and stamps cancelled, when they are packed in Post Office Bags, furnished us by Government, properly labelled for the different routes, and sent to the Postal Cars. Tons of Seeds are thus dispatched every day during the business season.

THIRD FLOOR.

Here is the *German Department*, where all orders written in the German language are filled by German clerks; a Catalogue in this language being published. On this floor, also, all seeds are packed, that is, weighed and measured and placed in paper bags and stored ready for sale. About fifty persons are employed in this room, surrounded by thousands of nicely labelled drawers.

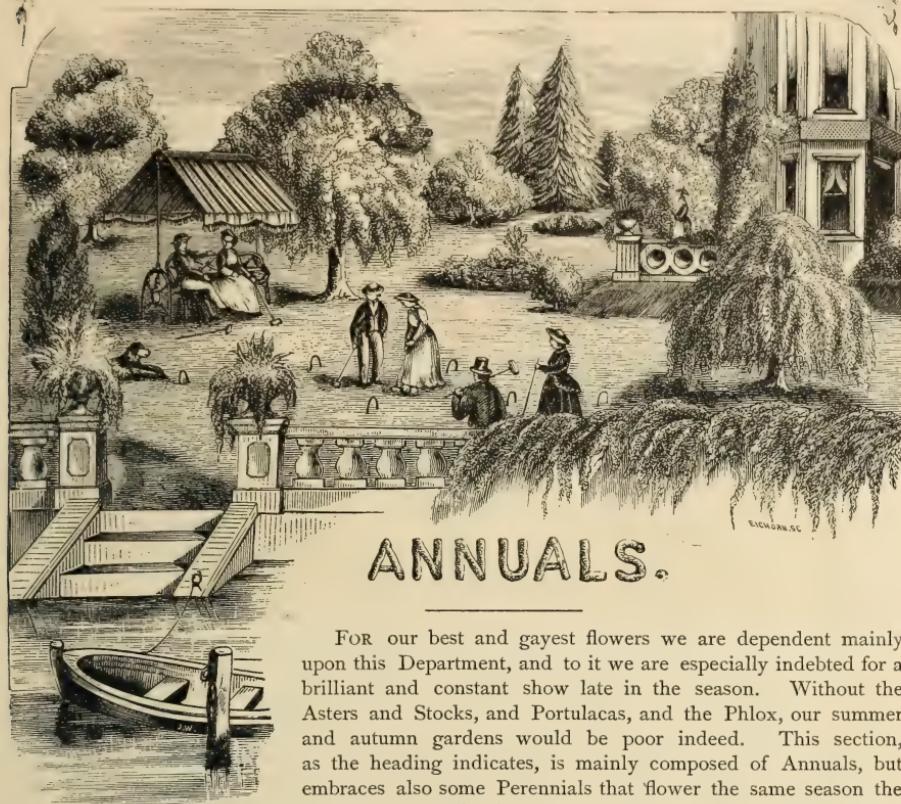
FOURTH FLOOR.

On this floor are rooms for Artists and Engravers, several of whom are kept constantly employed in designing and engraving for Catalogues and Chromos. Here, also, the lighter seeds are stored. In a large room adjoining, is the Printing Office, where the Catalogue is prepared, and other printing done, and also the Bindery, often employing forty or fifty hands, and turning out more than ten thousand Catalogues in a day. Here is in use the most improved machinery for covering, trimming, &c., propelled by steam.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The immense amount of business done may be understood by a few facts: Nearly one hundred acres are employed, near the city, in growing flower seeds mainly, while large importations are made from Germany, France, Holland, Australia and Japan. Over three thousand reams of printing paper are used each year for Catalogues, weighing two hundred thousand pounds, and the simple postage for sending these Catalogues by mail is *thirteen thousand dollars*. Over fifty thousand dollars have been paid the Government for postage stamps last year. Millions of bags and boxes are also manufactured in the establishment, requiring hundreds of reams of paper, and scores of tons of paste-board. The business is so arranged that the wrappers are prepared for each State, with the name of the State conspicuously printed, thus saving a great deal of writing, as well as preventing errors.

I had prepared several other engravings of German Room, Printing Office, Artists' Room, Counting Room, Mail Room, Post Office, &c., but have already occupied quite enough space to give readers somewhat of an idea of the character of my establishment. Another year I may give further particulars.



ANNUALS.

FOR our best and gayest flowers we are dependent mainly upon this Department, and to it we are especially indebted for a brilliant and constant show late in the season. Without the Asters and Stocks, and Portulacas, and the Phlox, our summer and autumn gardens would be poor indeed. This section, as the heading indicates, is mainly composed of Annuals, but embraces also some Perennials that flower the same season the seeds are sown, like the Verbena, Pansy, Dianthus, Antirrhinums,

&c. The Annuals proper produce plants that flower, perfect their seed, and then die, in one summer; but there are many flowers treated as Annuals in our Northern climate because the frost kills them in the Autumn, that in a milder climate live through several seasons.

ABRONIA, Nat. Ord. *Nyctaginaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

Handsome trailing plants, with several branches, each five or six feet in length, bearing clusters of sweet-scented flowers, resembling the Verbena both in flower and habit of plant, and continuing in bloom during the whole season. Set the plants eighteen inches apart. Sow the seed under glass, and separate the little seed from the rough husk before sowing, as it causes the seed to rot. Treat as half-hardy annuals. Water thoroughly in dry weather.

Abromia umbellata , rosy lilac; white eye. (Engraving, p. 26),	10
arenaria, yellowish, creamy white,	25

ADONIS, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*.

A class of plants not very much cultivated. The flowers are very brilliant, but not numerous; bloom for a long time; foliage pretty. Set eight inches apart. The following are hardy annuals. (Engraving, p. 27.)

Adonis æstivalis , summer; scarlet; 1 foot,	5
autumnalis, autumn; blood red; 1 foot,	5

AGERATUM, Nat. Ord. *Composite*.

Valuable hardy annuals for beds or borders, but most useful for cutting; continue in bloom the whole summer, and do well in almost any soil; flowers small, in clusters. Good for winter flowers in the house. Cover seed very slightly. Set six inches apart. (Eng. p. 26.)

Ageratum conspicuum , white and blue; about 18 inches high; fine,	5
Mexicanum, blue; 1 foot,	5



ABRONIA UMBELLATA.



AGERATUM.

AGERATUM — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

Ageratum, Mexicanum albiflorum, white-flowered; fine; 1 foot,	5
Mexicanum albiflorum nanum, very fine dwarf white; 6 inches,	5
cælestinum (Phalacræa) Tom Thumb, light blue; about 8 inches in height, and of compact habit; abundant bloomer; fragrant,	5

AGROSTEMMA, (*Viscaria*.) Nat. Ord. *Sileneææ*.

Very pretty, free-blooming hardy annuals, making a pretty bed, and fine for cutting. Flowers like a small, single pink, on long, slender stems; about twelve inches high. Bear transplanting well, and should be set five or six inches apart. (Engraving, p. 27.)

Agrostemma, New Scarlet, bright,	10
Cæli Rosa, fine deep rose color,	10
elegans picta, center of the flower dark crimson, gradually merging into a bright scarlet; pure white margin; new,	10
cardinalis, new, bright red,	10

ALONSOA, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Rather attractive tender perennials, but may be treated as half-hardy or tender annuals. Seeds sown in a hot-bed will produce flowers during the late summer and autumn months. Removed to the house, they bloom well during the winter. (Engraving, p. 28.)

Alonsoa Warszewiczzii, flowers small, bright scarlet, forming a very pretty spike; about 18 inches high; set plants 8 or 10 inches apart,	5
grandiflora, large-flowered; scarlet; 2 feet,	5

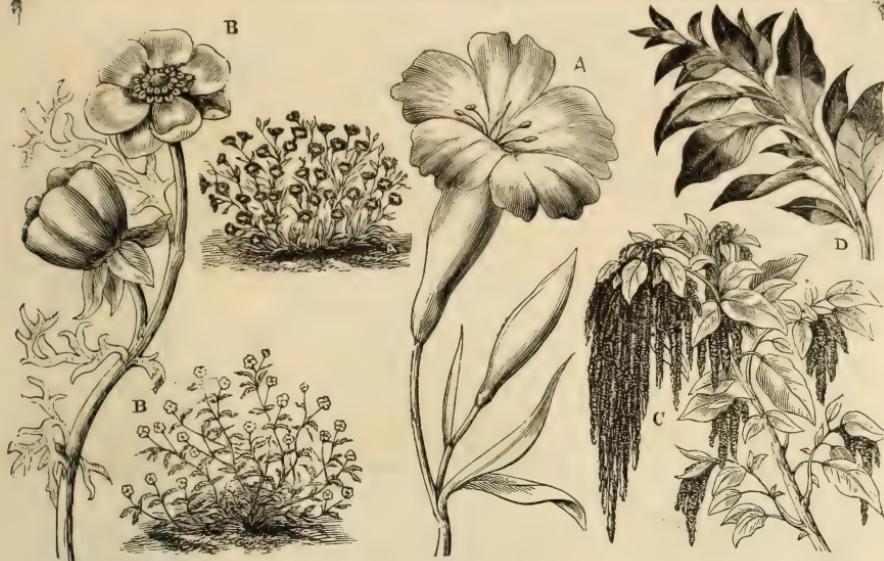
ALYSSUM, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferæ*.

Very free-flowering plants, useful for beds, edgings, etc.; should be set four inches apart, and then they will form a mass of flowers; fine for bouquets. The "Sweet Alyssum" is as fragrant as Mignonette; flowers pure white. Seed may be sown in the open ground or hot-bed early in the spring or autumn. The little black flea that destroys turnips and cucumbers in the seed-leaf, will often eat up whole beds of Alyssum just as they appear. (Eng. p. 28.)

Alyssum, Sweet, hardy annual; flowers small and sweet, in clusters; 6 inches,	5
Wierczbecki, hardy perennial; flowers yellow; blooms first season; 1 foot,	5

AMARANTHUS, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ*.

Half-hardy annuals, with finely colored foliage. Useful in many situations, as the background of a flower border, or for making an ornamental hedge or a bed on the lawn. In a



A, AGROSTEMMA.

B, ADONIS.

C, AMARANTHUS CAUDATUS.

D, AMARANTHUS BICOLOR RUBER.

AMARANTHUS — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

rich soil, where the plants make a vigorous growth, the leaves of the first four varieties sometimes lose their bright colors. They are always the most brilliant in a poor soil and dry season.

<i>Amaranthus bicolor</i> , crimson and green variegated foliage; 2 feet,	5
<i>bicolor ruber</i> , a very fine new bedding plant, the lower half of the leaf a fiery red scarlet, the upper half maroon, sometimes tipped with yellow. The plants are not always true to color, especially when grown in a rich soil,	10
<i>tricolor</i> , red, yellow and green foliage; 2 feet,	5
<i>melancholicus ruber</i> , of compact habit, with striking blood red foliage; 18 inches,	5
<i>caudatus</i> , (<i>Love Lies Bleeding</i> .) long drooping "chains" of flowers; very pretty for decorating,	5
<i>cruentus</i> , (<i>Princes' Feather</i> .) flowers somewhat similar to above, but in erect masses,	5
<i>salicifolius</i> , a new and very beautiful Amaranth, and the most desirable novelty of last season. Plant pyramidal, two or more feet in height. Leaves long, narrow and wavy. At first the leaves are a bronzed green, becoming purplish red, particularly at the extremities, as the plant attains age. (Engraving, p. 28.)	25

ANAGALLIS, Nat. Ord. *Primulaceæ*.

A genus of plants very desirable for small beds, edgings, baskets, &c., growing about six inches high. When planted in a bed thickly, they cover the ground with a constant profusion of rich flowers. Sow under glass, and when treated as bedding plants they always give satisfaction. Set six inches apart. (Engraving, p. 29.)

<i>Anagallis grandiflora Napoleon III</i> , rich maroon color; new,	10
<i>Eugenie</i> , fine, velvety blue,	10
<i>sanguinea</i> , showy, bright red; new, fine,	15
<i>superba</i> , red, blue, scarlet, lilac; separate or mixed, each packet,	10
<i>Garibaldi</i> , crimson; exceedingly beautiful; new,	25
<i>Memoria dell' Etna</i> , bright red; fine; new,	25

ANTIRRHINUM, (*Snapdragon*.) Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Very showy and hardy perennials, always flowering well the first summer, and until after hard frosts. Sometimes the plants suffer in winter, especially when permitted to exhaust



SWEET ALYSSUM.



AMARANTHUS SALICIFOLIUS.



ALONSOA.

ANTIRRHINUM—Continued.

pkt. cts.

themselves by excessive flowering, but they generally flower well the second season, and sometimes the third. When it is desired to keep the plants for flowering the second or third season, never allow seed to form; and if one half the plant is cut down to near the surface of the ground about the middle of summer, new vigorous shoots will be produced for the next season's flowering. They exhibit a fine variety of colors and are exceedingly brilliant. Sow either in the frame or garden, early in spring. Easily transplanted. Set six to nine inches apart. (Engraving, p. 29.)

Antirrhinum majus	Brilliant, fine scarlet and yellow, with white throat; very showy,	5
Firefly, orange and scarlet, with white throat,	5	
Galathe, crimson, throat white, large,	5	
White-flowered, white; not showy, but good for variety,	5	
papillionaceum, blood red, throat pure white; very fine,	5	
caryophylloides, irregularly striped, some specimens very pretty,	5	
Striped Dwarf, six inches high,	5	
Best and brightest varieties mixed,	5	

ARGEMONE, Nat. Ord. Papaveraceæ.

Curious, free-flowering, hardy annuals, with large, bright, Poppy-like flowers. The leaves are armed with prickles, and resemble those of the Thistle. More than two feet high, and makes a very pretty summer screen or hedge. Plant twelve inches apart. (Engraving, p. 30.)

Argemone grandiflora	white petals, yellow stamens; about four inches in diameter; fine,	5
Mexicana, flowers bright yellow,	5	
speciosa, showy,	5	
Hunnemannii, carmine and yellow,	5	

ASPERULA, Nat. Ord. Stellatæ.

Asperula azurea setosa	a profuse blooming hardy annual from the Caucasian Mountains, of dwarf, compact habit, and covered with clusters of very small, light blue, sweet-scented flowers. Desirable for small bouquets. (Engraving, p. 30.)	10
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ANAGALLIS.



ANTIRRHINUM.

ASTER, Nat. Ord. *Compositae*.

pkt. cts.

The Aster is a universal favorite, and has steadily increased in popularity for half a century. The quality of the flower has also kept pace with its increasing popularity, until it has become almost as large as a Paeony and as perfectly double as the best Chrysanthemum or Dahlia. Perhaps I can safely say that for an autumn display it has no successful rival among the Annuals. Give the Aster a deep, rich soil, and mulching with coarse manure is very beneficial. Plants may be grown in the hot-bed, cold-frame, or a seed-bed in the garden. They can be transplanted very easily. Twelve inches apart is the proper distance for making a showy bed of the large varieties; the dwarf kinds may be set six inches or less. The tall, large-flowered varieties need a little support, or during storms of rain and wind they are easily blown down when in blossom. Set a stick in the ground, close to the roots, and fasten the stem to it at about the center. The top of the stake should be about six inches below the flowers, and it will not be seen. We give engravings illustrating the habits of several varieties. The following are the best known:

Aster, Truffaut's Paeony-flowered Perfection, very large, beautiful flowers, petals long, a little reflexed; one of the best; 20 inches to 2 feet in height; mixed colors; (fig. 1, p. 31)

15

Truffaut's Paeony-flowered Perfection, twelve separate colors, each color,

20

La Superbe, magnificent, large flowers, often more than four inches in diameter; 20 inches in height; three colors mixed,

20

La Superbe, three separate colors—rose, sky blue and white—each color,

20

New Rose, a magnificent class, between *Truffaut's Perfection* and *Large-flowered Imbrique*, about 2 feet in height, very robust, with large flowers and double to the center, the outer petals finely imbricated and of great substance. Several excellent colors mixed; (fig 8, p. 31)

15

New Rose, eight separate colors, such as white, crimson, violet, &c. The white is splendid; each color,

20

Tall Chrysanthemum-flowered, fine, large flowers; a magnificent plant; 18 inches in height,

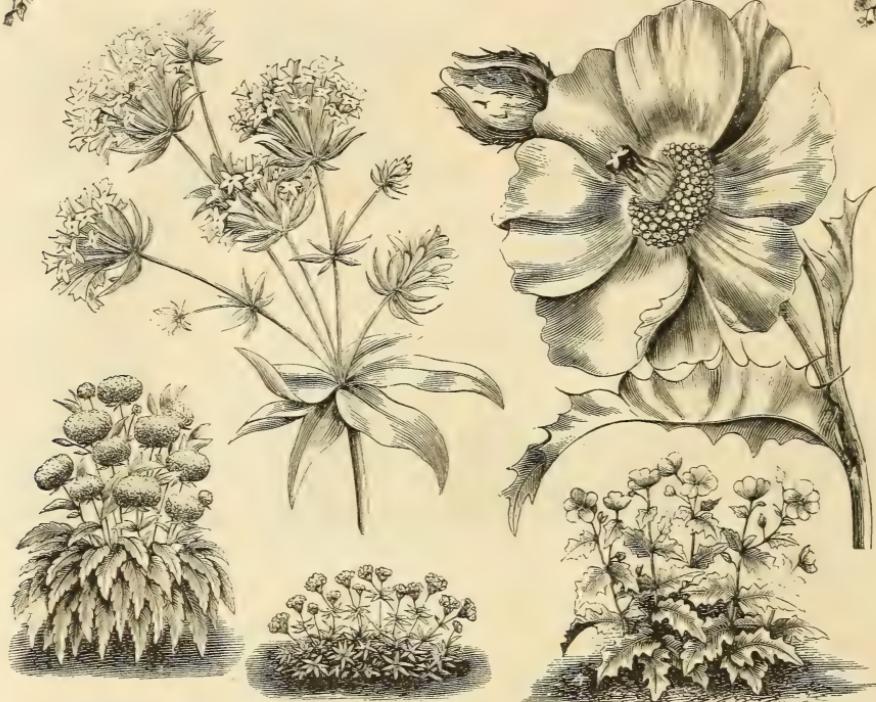
15

Imbrique Pompon, very perfect, almost a globe, and beautifully imbricated; 18 inches; mixed colors; (fig. 3, p. 31),

15

Imbrique Pompon, twelve separate colors, white, blue, crimson, &c., each color,

20



NEW SCHILLE'S STER.

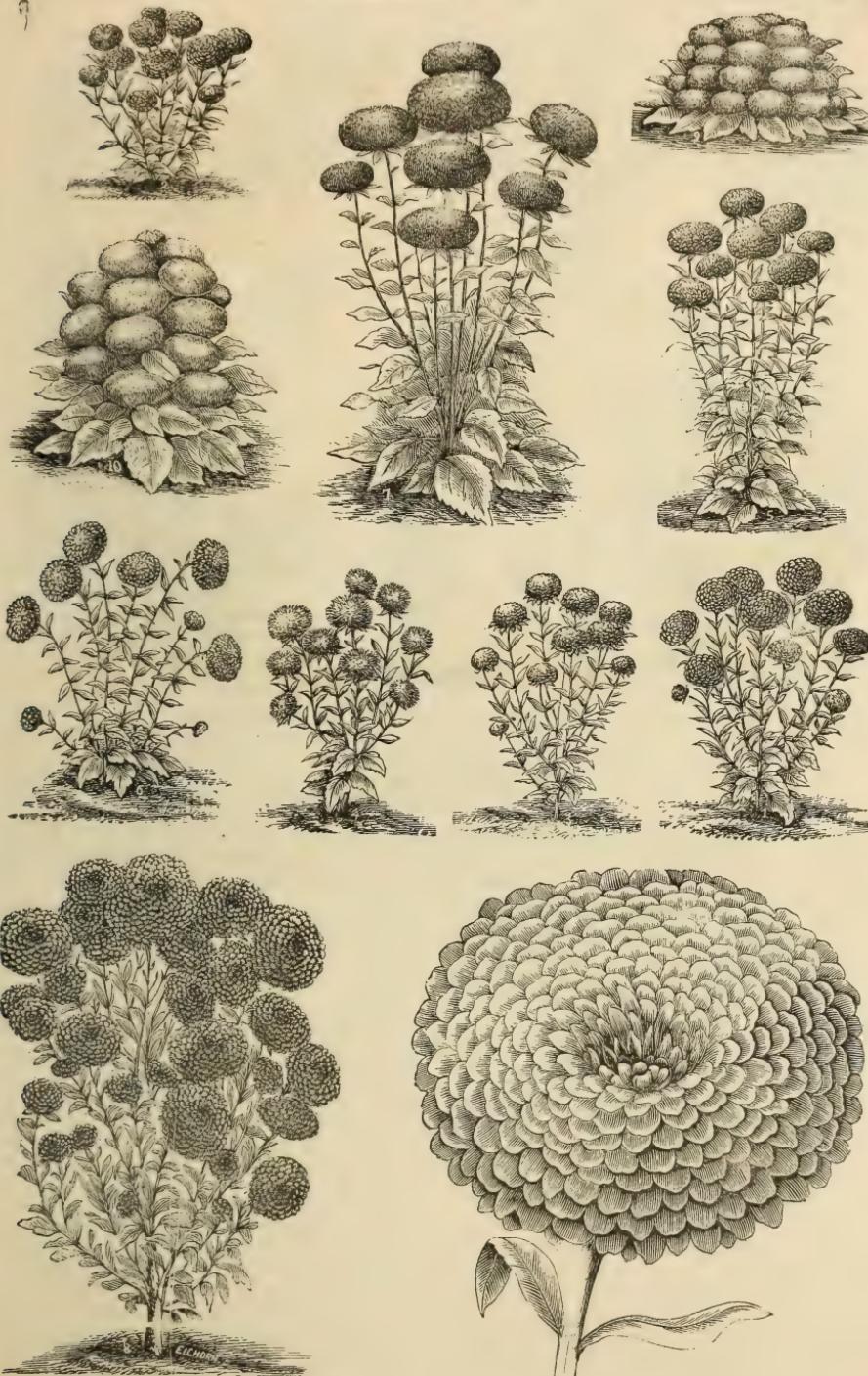
ASPERULA.

ARGEMONE.

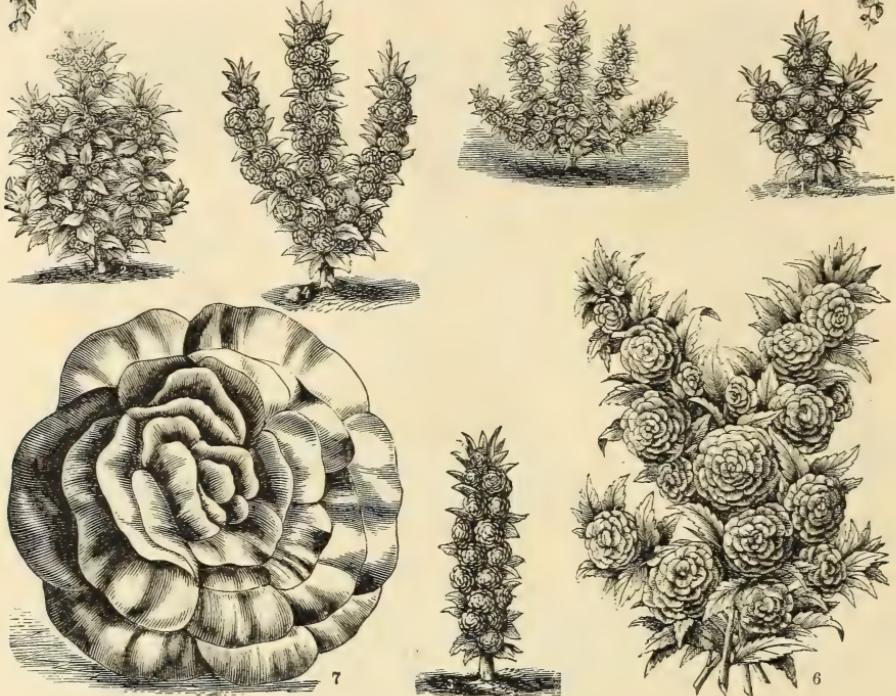
ASTER — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

Aster, Cocardeau, or New Crown , a fine flower, very double, the central petals being of a very pure white, sometimes small and quilled, surrounded with large flat petals of a bright color, as crimson, violet, scarlet, etc. This is a very fine variety, but inclined to sport, and sometimes loses its distinctive characteristics; 18 inches. (Fig. 5, p. 31.)	10
Cocardeau, or New Crown , carmine, violet, blue, deep scarlet, violet-brown, etc., each with white center; each variety,	15
New Peony-flowered Globe , a new and very fine variety, and the earliest of the Asters—at least two weeks earlier than <i>Truffaut's Peony-flowered</i> ; flowers very large; plant branching and strong; does not require tying,	10
Pyramidal-flowered German , late, branching, good habit, needs no tying,	10
New Giant Emperor , very large flowers, but not numerous; mixed colors,	20
New Victoria , flowers large, habit pyramidal, nearly two feet high, flowers freely; mixed colors; (fig. 7, p. 31.)	15
Giant Peony, Brilliant Rose , a hybrid between <i>Giant Emperor</i> and <i>Truffaut's Peony-flowered Perfection</i> ; flowers as large as <i>Giant Emperor</i> , and more perfect,	30
New Chrysanthemum-flowered Dwarf , a most desirable class, about one foot in height, with large, perfect flowers; a free bloomer; late, and desirable on this account, as well as for its great beauty; mixed colors; (fig. 2, p. 31.)	15
Chrysanthemum-flowered Dwarf, Snowy White . This is a very superb snow white variety, changing from white to azure blue as the flowers become old; every flower usually perfect,	15
Newest Dwarf Bouquet . Each plant looks like a little bouquet of flowers set in the ground; fine for edging or filling small beds. Set plants five inches apart. About a dozen different colors mixed; (fig. 9, p. 31.)	20



ASTER PLANTS IN FLOWER.



BALSAMS—PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

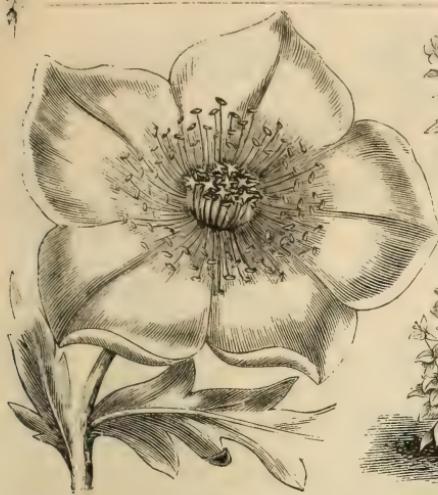
ASTER—Continued.

pkt. cts.

Aster, Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet, 10 inches high; abundance of flowers; very early,	15
Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet, Blood Red, a novelty of 1870, which has proved quite distinct and true. Very brilliant in color, free blooming, and pretty uniform in habit. Excellent for the outside row of a bed or border; (fig. 10, p. 31),	20
New Schiller, a late, dwarf bouquet Aster, of peculiar habit and great beauty. Height about fifteen inches, with great quantity of bloom; finest mixed. (Engraving, p. 30.)	25
Hedge-Hog, or Needle, petals long, quilled, and sharply pointed; very curious and fine; 2 feet; mixed colors; (fig. 4, p. 31),	15
Original Chinese, plant tall; flowers large and loose; distinct in appearance and of bright colors; (fig. 6, p. 31),	10

BALSAM, (Impatiens,) Nat. Ord. Balsaminaceæ.

One of the most popular and the most beautiful of our half-hardy annuals, but a rich soil and good culture are needed to bring it to perfection. With good care, very few flowers will afford more satisfaction. Sow in a frame or in a sheltered bed in the garden in the spring, as soon as the weather is rather warm. Transplant when the second leaves have made a little growth. Set the plants ten or twelve inches apart, and when the side branches appear, pinch off all but three or four, and pinch out the center shoot. Those left will then grow strong, and the flowers will not be concealed by the foliage, as is the case when the plant is left unpruned. A very good way is to keep all the side shoots pinched off, leaving only the leading one. This will grow two or three feet in height, and be a perfect wreath of flowers. Treated in this way, they will bear close planting. The above engravings show the effect of this style of pruning. Fig. 1, Dwarf Balsam; fig. 2, plant of natural growth; fig. 3, plant pruned to one branch; fig. 4, pruned to three branches; fig. 5, plant with five branches; fig. 6, flowering branches reduced; fig. 7, flower natural size. The Extra Dwarf Balsams



1, BARTONIA AUREA



2, BROWALLIA.

BALSAM — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

grow only about six inches in height, while the tall varieties often reach nearly three feet in a rich soil. With the choicest seed the Balsam occasionally insists on giving only semi-double flowers.

Balsam, Camellia-flowered, French; very double and perfect in form; mixed colors,	15
Camellia-flowered, French; ten colors; each in separate package, each color,	20
Camellia-flowered Spotted, German; very double; the choicest; all spotted with white; mixed colors,	15
Rose-flowered, French; perfectly double; choicest colors mixed,	15
Rose-flowered, French; ten colors, each in separate package, each color,	20
Dwarf Camellia-flowered Spotted, German; very fine; 8 or 10 inches in height; this and the next make a splendid border, or outside row of a bed filled with taller growing varieties of the Balsam or other flowers,	15
Extra Double Dwarf, very double; 6 inches,	15
Half Dwarf, 18 inches in height; very desirable,	20
Carnation, fine double flowers, striped like a Carnation,	25
Solferino, white ground, with narrow broken stripes and fine spots of red,	25
Common Double, usually double and fine, but occasionally, without apparent cause, only semi-double. In large packages for common use,	10

BARTONIA, Nat. Ord. *Loasaceæ*.

Bartonia aurea, a very showy half-hardy annual, with gray branches and Thistle-like leaves; flowers very brilliant yellow; will not bear transplanting very well, and we usually sow the seed where it is to bloom, thinning the plants out so that they stand about six or eight inches apart,

5

BRACHYCOME, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Very pretty plants, bushy in habit, eight or ten inches in height, and well fitted for edgings or borders, as they flower profusely and keep in bloom a long time. Flowers resemble the Cineraria. Plant close—six or eight inches apart. (Engraving, fig. 4, p. 34.)

Brachycome iberidifolia, (Swan River Daisy,) blue and white, separate or mixed, 10

BROWALLIA, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Very fine free-flowering half-hardy annuals, mostly from S. America. Flowers beautiful and striking. Grow freely. About 18 inches in height, and should be set about a foot apart.



1, CACALIA.

2, CALANDRINIA.



3, CALENDULA.

4, BRACHYCOME.

BROWALLIA — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

Browallia Cerviakowski, blue, with white center,	10
<i>elata alba</i> , white,	10
<i>elata grandiflora</i> , fine blue,	10

CACALIA, Nat. Ord. *Composite*.

Half-hardy annuals, with small, tassel-like flowers, exceedingly useful for cutting. Sometimes called Flora's Paint Brush. Flowers in clusters, on slender stalks. About eighteen inches in height. Should be set six or eight inches apart.

Cacalia <i>coccinea</i> , scarlet,	5
<i>coccinea flore-luteo</i> , yellow,	5

CALANDRINIA, Nat. Ord. *Portulacaceæ*.

Fine, free-flowering plants. It is best to treat most of the varieties as half-hardy annuals, though some of them are quite hardy.

Calandrinia <i>grandiflora</i> , reddish-lilac; fine; 1 foot,	5
<i>speciosa</i> , dark purple, very showy; 4 inches,	5
<i>speciosa alba</i> , white, very free bloomer,	10
<i>umbellata</i> , rosy-purple; perennial, but flowering first season; very fine,	10

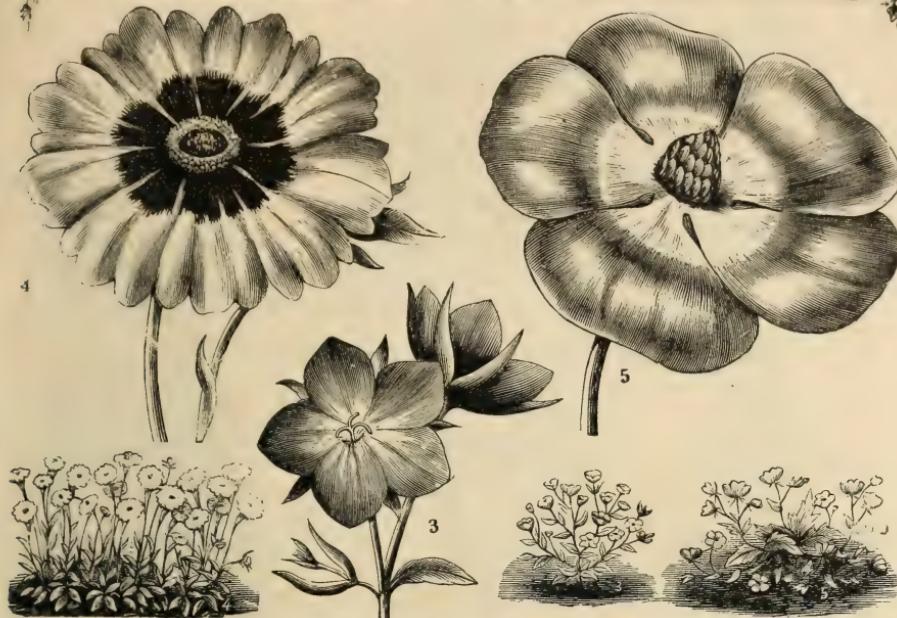
CALENDULA, (Marigold,) Nat. Ord. *Composite*.

A coarse, free-flowering, showy, hardy class of annuals, known as the Cape or Pot Marigold.

Calendula officinalis Le Proust, new, uniformly double; nankeen, edged with brown,	10
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CALLIOPSIS, Nat. Ord. *Composite*.

A very useful and showy class of hardy annuals of almost every shade of yellow, orange, and rich brown, finely marked; two feet and more in height; appear best when grown in a mass. The dwarf class are only a foot in height, and are very desirable. Fine for cutting.



4, CALLIOPSIS.

3, CAMPANULA SPECULUM.

5, CALLIRHOE.

CALLIOPSIS — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

Calliopsis coronata , yellow disk, encircled with crimson spots; very fine,	5
Drummondii, yellow, crimson center,	5
bicolor, yellow, crimson center,	5
bicolor nigra speciosa, rich velvety crimson,	5
bicolor nana marmorata, dwarf, reddish-brown, marbled with yellow,	5
cardaminifolia hybrida, yellow, habit compact, blooms profusely the whole season,	5
cardaminifolia hybrida atrosanguinea, same habit as above, but rich dark bloom,	5
tinctoria, quilled; very singular,	5
Burridgi , (<i>Cosmidium Burridgeanum</i> .) the most beautiful and distinct of the family; flowers with a rich crimson bronze center, and orange yellow border,	5
Mixed colors of every shade,	5

CALLIRHOE, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*.

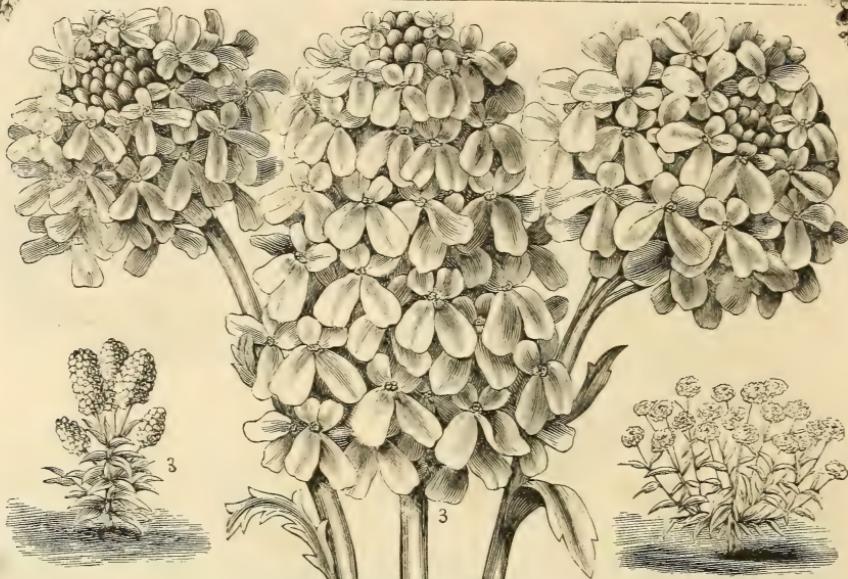
Beautiful, free-flowering, hardy annuals; grow freely from seed, and are easily transplanted; should be set from one foot to eighteen inches apart. Procumbent.

Callirhoe pedata , purplish-crimson, with white edge; 2 feet,	10
pedata nana, flowers rich velvet-crimson, with white eye; very desirable; 1 foot, . .	10
involucrata, with large purplish-crimson flowers,	10

CAMPANULA, Nat. Ord. *Campanulaceæ*.

The following varieties are neat, hardy, free-flowering annuals, and should be set in a mass, so as to cover the entire bed. Set plants about six inches apart.

Campanula speculum rosea , rose-colored,	5
speculum flore-albo, white,	5
speculum grandiflorum, purple,	5
speculum, mixed colors,	5
Lorei, blue and white; very fine,	5



SWEET-SCENTED CANDYTUFT.

ROCKET CANDYTUFT.

IBERIS UMBELLATA.

CANDYTUFT, (*Iberis*,) Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*.

pkt. cts.

Old, pretty and popular hardy annuals, that every one almost has known from their youth up. It is about the same that it was when our grandmothers were children. The Candytuft is unsurpassed for bouquet-making. Seed should be sown where the plants are to bloom, either in the fall or as early in the spring as possible. Thin out the plants to about four or five inches apart. The Crimson varieties are of a purplish color and not really crimson. The general form of the Crimson, Purple, Lilac, etc., (*Iberis umbellata*,) is shown in the engraving, also, the Sweet-Scented, with its pretty foliage; the Rocket bears its flowers in spikes.

Candytuft, Purple,	5
White,	5
Rocket, pure white, in long spikes,	5
Lilac, bluish-lilac,	5
Sweet-Scented, pure white and slightly fragrant,	5
Rose, rosy lilac,	5
Dunnett's extra dark Crimson,	5
All the above colors mixed,	5

CANNA, Nat. Ord. *Marantaceæ*.

Stately plants, and highly ornamental; will flower the first season if plants are raised early in a hot-bed, so that they are strong at the time of setting out in the garden. The foliage is very beautiful; flowers mostly scarlet, and not showy. The next autumn the roots may be taken up and kept in the cellar, in sand, to be planted out the following spring. Should be planted in groups, and make a rich bed on the lawn. Unless the plants are strong when set out, they will not produce much effect the first year. Soak the seed well in hot water before planting. Fine when grown in pots, for decoration of houses, halls, etc. Many of my customers on the rich soils of the West have succeeded admirably with the Cannas, making a fine show the first season.

Canna Indica (Indian Shot) <i>rubra</i> , red; 2 feet high,	10
<i>Warszewiczzii</i> , brilliant red, foliage striped; 3 feet high; new,	10
<i>compacta elegantissima</i> , large, reddish-yellow; free-flowering; 2 feet high,	10
<i>Selowii</i> , scarlet; profuse blooming; from Africa; very fine,	10



CANNA.



CASSIA.



CATCHFLY.

CANNA — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

Canna, <i>Nepalensis</i> , superb yellow flowers,	15
Mixed varieties,	10
Good roots, each,	50

CASSIA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

Cassia *chamæcrista*, a very good annual indeed, with light green foliage, like the Sensitive Plant, and covered with bright golden flowers. A native of the far Western prairies. Of dwarf though robust habit, about eighteen inches in height, 10

CATCHFLY, (*Silene*,) Nat. Ord. *Sileneaceæ*.

Free-flowering hardy annuals, growing over a foot in height. Should be grown so as to form a clump or mass. Set the plants six or eight inches apart.

Silene *Armeria*, (*Lobel's Catchfly*,) red, white, and rose, either separate or mixed, 5

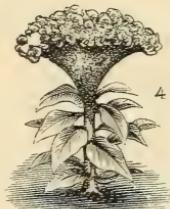
CELOSIA, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ*.

Very singular, attractive, and showy annuals; when well grown, unsurpassed; succeed best started in the house or hot-bed, and transplanted into a rich, warm soil. They make fine pot plants for exhibition, and deserve to be classed among our best annuals. We recommend them to all who give their plants good care, and such will not blame us for the advice. *C. cristata* is the singular and beautiful Cockscomb.

Celosia <i>cristata</i> , (<i>Cockscomb</i> ,) Crimson Dwarf,	10
Rose Dwarf,	10
Yellow Dwarf,	10
Violet Dwarf,	10
Scarlet Giant,	10
Tall Violet,	10
Tall Rose,	10
Tall Sulphur,	10
Dwarf varieties mixed,	10
Tall varieties mixed,	10
pyramidalis <i>coccinea</i> , spikes very large, showy, scarlet; 3 feet,	10



1, NEW JAPAN COCKSCOMB.



4, COCKSCOMB.



2, CENTAURIDIUM.



3, CENTRANTHUS.

CELOSIA — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

Celosia Japonica, or New Japan Cockscomb. This is an entirely new variety of Cockscomb, received from Japan last year. It is far better and more brilliant than the old variety, a single plant being an object of great beauty, while a bed containing a dozen plants is not equalled for a garden display by anything we are acquainted with. The branches, from the roots to the smallest leaf-vein, are scarlet or crimson, the combs are almost as delicately cut as ruffled lace, often in pyramidal masses, while the colors are of the brightest description imaginable. I have endeavored to give an idea of this flower in the colored plate, which shows somewhat the different forms of heads, though in both cases much reduced in size. The engraving above will give some idea of the habit of the plant. I have the entire stock of this desirable acquisition,

spicata rosea, a very pretty plant, with spikes of rose-colored flowers that keep well for winter ornaments, if picked early. Free bloomer all summer,

CENTAURIDIUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Centauridium Drummondii, a very beautiful hardy annual from Texas; blooms freely, and succeeds well in any light soil; flowers yellow, showy; 2 feet,

CENTRANTHUS, Nat. Ord. *Valerianaceæ*.

Free-blooming, compact, hardy annuals, very delicate, yet effective in beds or edgings. This is a class that pleases all, especially when grown in masses.

Centranthus macrosiphon, (long tube,) pale rose; 2 feet,
 macrosiphon flore-albo white,
 macrosiphon flore-carneo, flesh-colored,
 macrosiphon nanus, dwarf,
 macrosiphon bicolor, flowers pink and white, very pretty,

CHAMAPEUCE, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Chamapeuce diacantha, an elegant Thistle-like plant, with very sharp spines and beautiful variegated foliage. (Engraving, p. 39.)

CLARKIA, Nat. Ord. *Onagraceæ*.

A showy and interesting class of hardy annuals that flower freely, with a good variety of delicate colors, and form a cheerful and attractive bed. They are sometimes injured by our

50

10

5

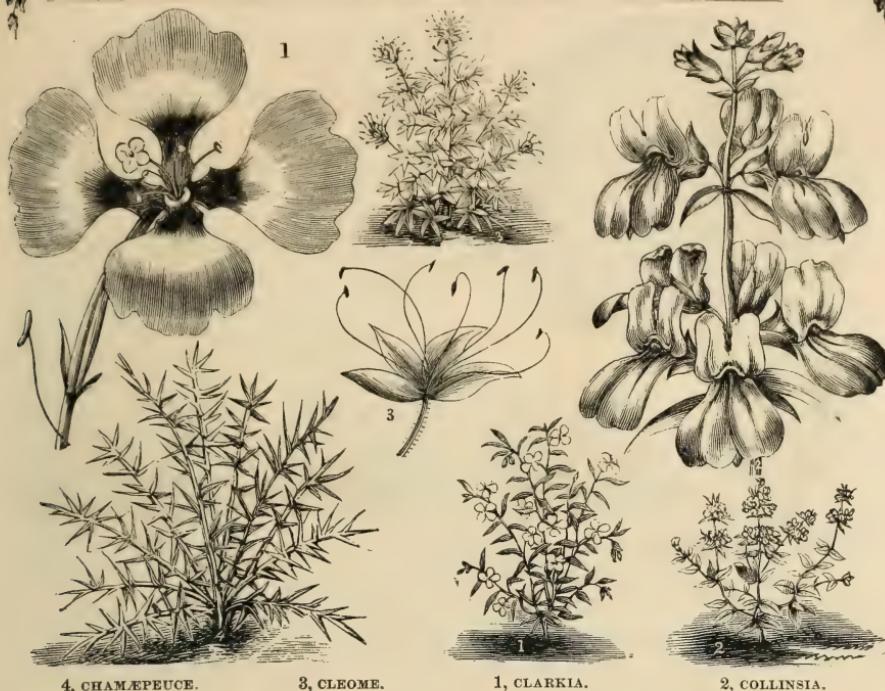
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15



4, CHAMÆPEUCE.

3, CLEOME.

1, CLARKIA.

2, COLLINSIA.

CLARKIA — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

hot suns, and therefore are not as popular here as in Europe, but often flower magnificently during the autumn months, even after pretty hard frosts. Set plants about ten inches apart. Plants from Fall sown seed flower elegantly in the early spring.

Clarkia, Double varieties mixed,	5
Single varieties mixed,	5

CLEOME, Nat. Ord. *Capparidaceæ*.

Very pretty, free-flowering, half-hardy annuals, with singular flowers. Grow about eighteen inches high. (Engraving, fig. 3, one-third natural size.) Should be planted from eight to ten inches apart.

Clarkia speciosissima, rosy,	10
integritolia,	10

COLLINSIA, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

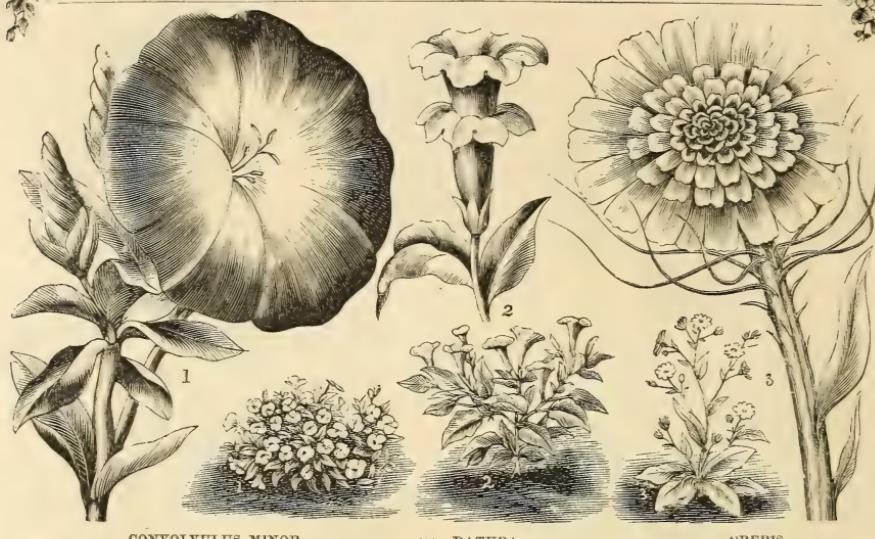
A delicate, pretty, free-blooming genus of hardy annuals, not very showy.

Collinsia multicolor marmorata, white and rose, marbled; 1 foot,	5
bicolor, purple and white,	5

CONVOLVULUS, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*.

A free-blooming, very popular, and beautiful class of hardy annuals. *C. major* is the well known Morning Glory, for description of which see department of Climbing Plants. *C. minor* is a dwarf plant, trailing in habit, and makes beautiful masses, each plant covering a circle two feet in diameter. Seed may be sown in the open ground very early in the spring. Were it not for the fact that the flowers are closed during the latter part of the day, few plants would give more satisfaction.

Convolvulus minor splendens, violet, with white center; new,	5
monstrosus, spreading habit, with rich, large, dark purple flowers,	5
subcæruleus, light blue flowers; very pretty,	5



CONVOLVULUS MINOR.

DATURA.

CREPIS.

CONVOLVULUS—Continued.

pkt. cts.

Convolvulus minor New Dark, very dark and good,	5
Striped, fine,	5
lilacinus, fine lilac,	5
White, very pretty for contrast,	5
All the above mixed,	5

CREPIS, Nat. Ord. *Compositae*.

A class of rather interesting hardy annuals. Sow in the open garden in the spring, and thin out the plants to eight or ten inches apart.

Crepis barbata, light yellow and bright purple,	5
rubra, pink,	5
flore-albo, white,	5
Mixed,	5

DATURA, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*.

A class of plants not much in favor, because the poorer varieties only have been generally cultivated. Some of the best are curious and beautiful. Should be treated as half-hardy annuals. *D. Wrightii* will endure the winter and flower for a number of years. Rather coarse, branching plants, two feet in height, and should be set some eighteen inches apart. Roots may be preserved over winter in sand in the cellar, like Dahlias.

Datura Wrightii, is one of the best, with trumpet-shaped flowers from seven to nine inches long, white, faintly tinted with lilac, sweet-scented,	10
humilis flava flore-pleno, a splendid plant, with large, yellow, double flowers; sweet-scented; should be started early under glass, or it will not flower well,	10
fastuosa alba plena, fine, double white,	10

DELPHINIUM, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*.

A very ornamental genus of free-flowering, beautiful plants, including the annual and perennial Larkspurs. They are all hardy; prevailing colors blue, white, and pink; flowers borne on long spikes. Sow the seed in the fall or as early in the spring as possible, and if in a cool place somewhat shaded, all the better. They thrive best in a cool atmosphere, and with plenty of moisture.

Annual Larkspurs.—The dwarf sorts make a most beautiful mass of flowers. A bed in perfection is almost equal to a bed of Hyacinths. They should stand five or six inches



3, DOUBLE DWARF ROCKET.

2, DELPHINIUM CANDELABRUM.

1, DIANTHUS HEDEWIGII.

DELPHINIUM — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

apart. The tall, branching varieties, grow two feet in height, and are fine for large bouquets. Plants should stand about eighteen inches apart. Sow where they are to bloom.

Delphinium <i>Ajacis hyacinthiflorum</i> , (Double Dwarf Rocket,) fine; mixed colors, .	5
elatior flore-pleno, (Tall Rocket,) fine large plant, and very showy,	5
Consolida flore-pleno, (Stock-flowered,) double, branching; large flowers, fine for cutting, and showy; mixed colors,	5
Consolida flore-pleno tricolor, double, fine striped, branching,	5
Consolida flore-pleno candelabrum, 1 foot in height and of a peculiar habit, as shown in the engraving, flowering until quite late,	15
cardiopetalum, fine; grows about 18 inches; makes a good hedge or border,	5

DIANTHUS, Nat. Ord. *Sileneaceæ*.

A splendid genus of the most beautiful perennials grown. The *Sweet William*, (*Dianthus barbatus*), the Carnation and Picotee, (*D. caryophyllus*), and the Garden Pink, (*D. hor-tensis*), belong to this genus; but, as they do not flower until the second season, will be described in the proper place. The species known as *D. Chinensis*, embracing the old Chinese Pink, very much improved of late years, and the new and superb varieties from Japan, known as *D. Hedewigii* and *laciniatus*, are among the most brilliant and useful of our garden flowers. The last two run into many varieties, the result of hybridization, with flowers of monstrous size and varied and rich in coloring. Plants of the tall growing sorts are from twelve to fifteen inches in height, while the dwarf kinds make handsome low, compact bushes, excellent for the garden and unsurpassed for pots. Seed may be sown in the spring, under glass or in a seed-bed. Easily transplanted. Set the plants from six to twelve inches apart, according to varieties—the dwarf sorts only about six inches. Flower freely during the whole summer. If the flowering is checked by pruning, so as to keep the plants vigorous, they will usually survive the winter well, and make most beautiful plants the second season, even much better than the first. If allowed to flower too freely, they are sometimes so weakened as to be unable to bear the winter. Seed sown late in the spring will produce strong young plants for the second season's flowering.

Dianthus Chinensis, best double varieties mixed, 10



DIANTHUS LACINIATUS FLORE-PLENO.



DIANTHUS DIADEMATUS FLORE-PLENO.

DIANTHUS—Continued.

	pkt. cts.
Dianthus imperialis, (Double Imperial Pink,) mixed colors,	10
imperialis rubrus striatus, double, white, striped with red,	10
imperialis purpureus striatus, double, white, striped with purple,	10
imperialis flore-albo pl., fine double white,	10
imperialis flore-pleno atrosanguineus, double, blood red,	10
Hedewigii, large flower, three inches in diameter, beautiful, rich colors, often finely marked and marbled,	15
Hedewigii flore-pleno, often double, but sometimes only semi-double,	15
Hedewigii fl. pl. atropurpureus, large, dark red, double flowers; constant,	15
laciniatus, flowers very large, sometimes three inches in diameter; petals very deeply fringed and beautifully colored,	15
laciniatus flore-pleno, magnificent double flowers, very large; petals deeply serrated; splendid colors. Seeds saved only from the finest flowers,	25
Mixed seed of the last five varieties,	20
Hedewigii diadematus fl. pl., (Diadem Pink.) Of the most brilliant markings and dazzling colors, but unfortunately not always true,	50
Best dwarf varieties mixed,	15
Gardnerianus, double, and sweet-scented,	20
hybridus, mixed colors,	10

DIDISCUS, Nat. Ord. *Apiaceæ*.

Didiscus *cœruleus*, a handsome annual, with its sky-blue flowers in numerous umbels, as shown in the engraving, page 43. Will flower, if forwarded in hot-bed, the first of July; if in the open ground, the latter part of the month. About two feet in height, 10

DOUBLE DAISY, (Bellis,) Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Pretty little, well known, border flower. Seed may be sown in a hot-bed, or in open ground. Will flower late the first season. Easily transplanted. A portion will be found single, and these can be removed. Set the plants about six inches apart. They do not always stand our winters without injury, and plants sometimes suffer in very hot seasons.

Bellis *perennis*, best German seed. (Engraving, p. 43.) 20



1, DOUBLE DAISY

2, ERYSIMUM.

3, ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

4, DIDISCUS.

ERYSIMUM, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*.

pk.

Hardy annuals, growing about eighteen inches in height, with spikes of flowers resembling a small, single Wallflower, sweet-scented, hardy, and fine, especially late in the season. Very good for cutting.

Erysimum Perowskianum, deep orange flowers, 5
Arkansanum, sulphur yellow, 5

ESCHSCHOLTZIA, (California Poppy,) Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ*.

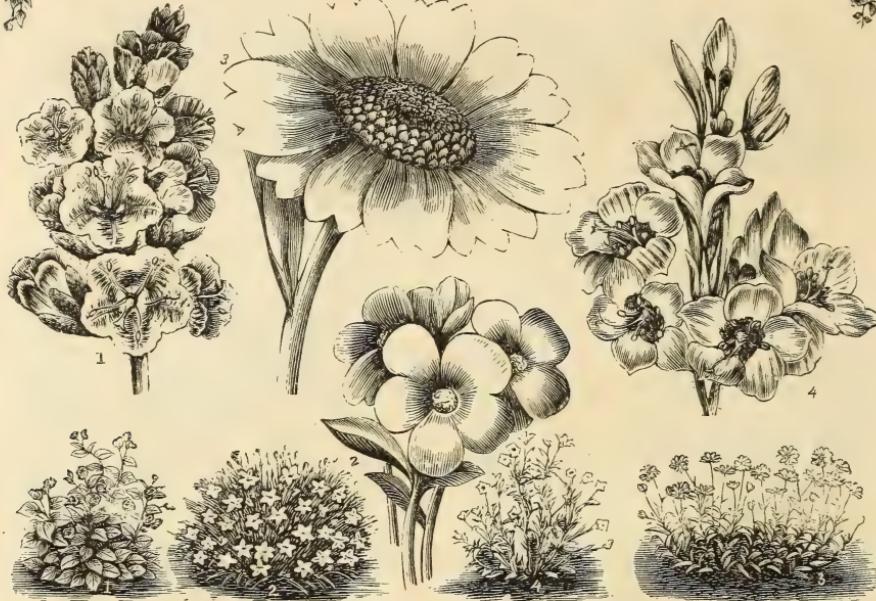
A very showy class of hardy annuals, of different shades of yellow and creamy white. A little difficult to transplant. About a foot high. Set about the same distance apart.

Eschscholtzia Californica, bright yellow, darker in center, 5
crocea, orange, darker in center, 5
crocea alba, white, 5
crocea striata, flowers orange, striped with lemon; new, 5
tenuifolia, flowers small, pale yellow, resembling the Primrose, and numerous; a miniature plant, only 6 inches in height, 5
dentata sulphurea, and **E. dentata aurantiaca**, two curious new varieties; each petal has its edge lapped upon itself, with a mark of deeper color running up the center, the edges curiously toothed; each variety, 5

EUTOCA, Nat. Ord. *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

Free-flowering annuals, hardy, about one foot in height, rather showy, good colors. Desirable for cutting. (Engraving, p. 44.)

Eutoca viscida, dark blue; pretty, 5
Wrangeliana, very pretty; lilac; 6 inches, 5
multiflora, flowers more freely than the others, 5



1, EUTOEA

2, FENZLIA.

3, GAILLARDIA.

4, GILIA.

FENZLIA, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

Fenzlia dianthiflora, a very beautiful, free-flowering little plant, from California, growing less than six inches in height. Nothing can be finer for pots, baskets, etc., in the hands of the careful florist, but not recommended for general use, especially in the garden. Flowers reddish-lilac, with crimson center. 25

GAILLARDIA, Nat. Ord. *Composite*.

A very valuable class of plants. The prevailing colors are brownish-red, yellow and orange. They are constant bloomers, giving a good display from early summer until frost. Plant in beds or masses. Half-hardy annuals. Will bear transplanting well. Set eight or ten inches apart. About eighteen inches in height. Called Blanket Flower at the South.

Gaillardia picta, or **Painted**, brownish-red, bordered with yellow, 5
Josephus, very brilliant, red and orange, 5
albo-marginata, red, bordered with white, 5

GILIA, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceæ*.

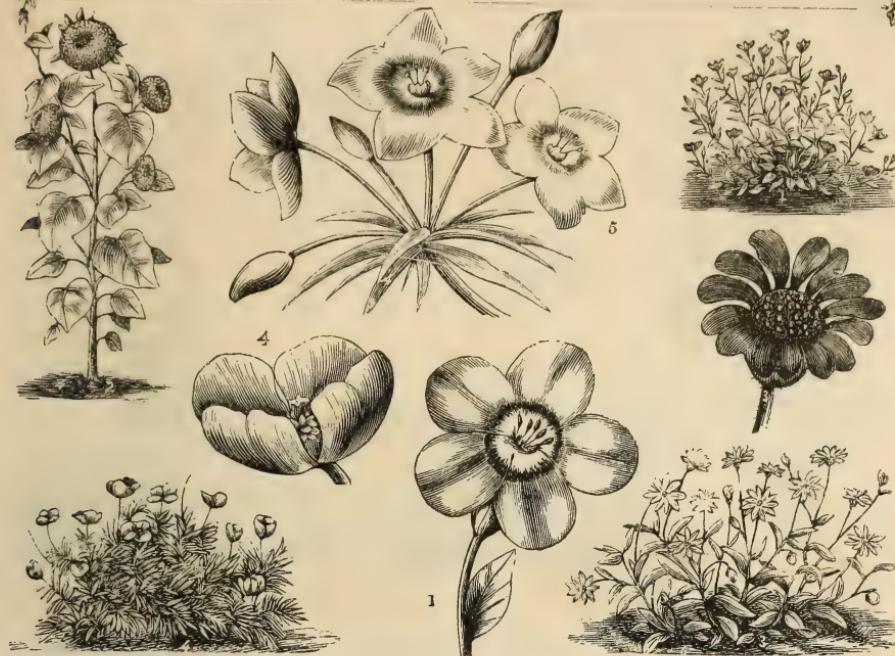
An early and free-flowering genus of hardy annuals, growing from six inches to one foot in height. Very pretty when grown in masses, but not very showy as single plants. The flowers are small, borne in panicles. Good for cutting.

Gilia achillæfolia, mixed colors, 5
capitata, mixed colors, 5
tricolor, mixed colors, 5
All varieties mixed, 5

HELIANTHUS, (Sunflower,) Nat. Ord. *Composite*.

Well-known, tall-growing plants, with brilliant yellow flowers. They produce a fine effect in proper situations among shrubbery, as screens, etc. Hardy annuals.

Helianthus Californicus grandiflorus, flowers very large and double, orange; 5 feet, . 5
Double Green-centered, a very large flower, the center quite green and large when the flower is young; as it becomes older, the center becomes smaller, until the whole is a fine, large, perfectly double flower. Plant grows from five to eight feet, 10



1, LINUM.

2, HELIANTHUS.

3, KAULFUSSIA.

4, HUNNEMANNIA.

5, LEPTOSIPHON.

HELIANTHUS — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

Helianthus New Mammoth Russian, single, very large,	5
Common Single,	5

HUNNEMANNIA, Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ*.

Hunnemania fumariæfolia, a beautiful herbaceous plant, with pretty, yellow, tulip-shaped flowers; from Mexico; 2 feet.	15
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KAULFUSSIA, Nat. Ord. *Composite*.

Pretty, free-flowering, hardy annuals. Fine for beds or masses, and growing about six inches in height. Set close, about three inches apart.

Kaulfussia amelloides, light bright blue,	5
amelloides rosea, rose, with red center,	5
amelloides atroviolacea, new; intense violet; the richest color imaginable,	10

LEPTOSIPHON, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceæ*.

A genus of low, hardy annuals, with small, beautiful flowers, not showy, but delicate and pretty. If seed is sown in the autumn, they will flower early and well, but they do not always bear our summer heat. A little shade, as the north side of a fence, is of advantage.

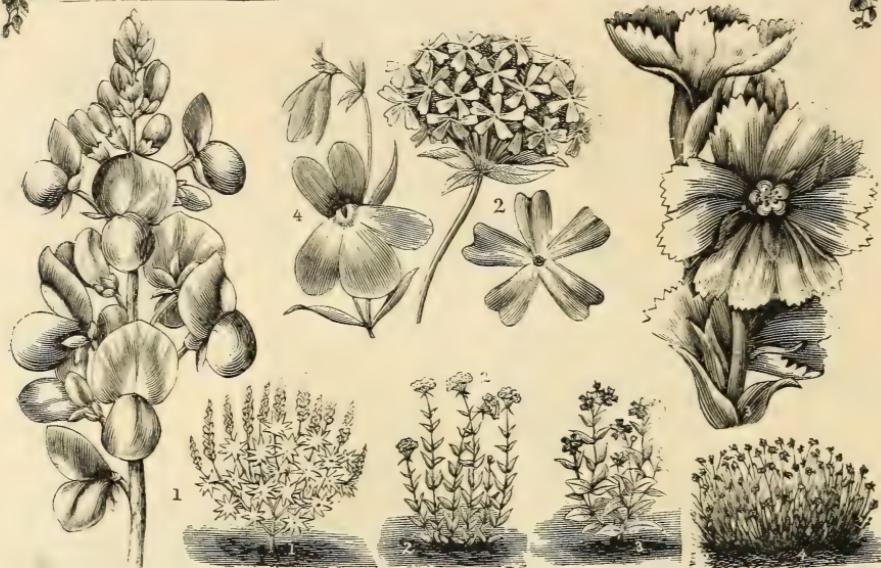
Leptosiphon, mixed varieties,	5
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LINUM, (Flax,) Nat. Ord. *Linaceæ*.

Linum grandiflorum rubrum, a very beautiful half-hardy annual, of a neat, slender habit, with brilliant crimson blossoms throughout the summer; grows from 18 inches to two feet; planted a foot or more apart, makes a beautiful bed,	5
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LOBELIA, Nat. Ord. *Lobeliaceæ*.

A class of plants of great utility and beauty when properly used. A few are hardy perennials, of robust habit, with erect spikes of flowers. *L. cardinalis* is the finest of these. Many varieties are of a trailing habit, and bear a profusion of delicate flowers, particularly



1, LUPINUS.

2, LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA.

3, LYCHNIS HAAGEANA.

4, LOBELIA.

LOBELIA—Continued.

pkt. cts.

adapted for hanging baskets and similar decorative purposes. *L. gracilis erecta* is a beautiful little compact plant, superb for edgings of beds, and pots.

Lobelia cardinalis, our native Cardinal Flower; spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers; blooms first year if well started with heat,

Queen Victoria, splendid large scarlet flowers; dark leaves,	25
hybrida grandiflora, large dark blue flower, with white eye; very excellent,	10
gracilis rosea, rose-colored; new,	10
gracilis erecta, of fine, compact growth,	10
ramosa, branching; very fine, large, dark blue flowers,	10
<i>Erinus marmorata</i> , marbled, blue and white,	10
<i>Erinus compacta</i> , deep, rich blue,	10
<i>Erinus compacta alba</i> , new and fine white,	10
<i>pumila grandiflora</i> , a very pretty, compact, erect little plant, unequalled for pots or edging; new,	25

LUPINUS, (Lupine,) Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ.

A well-known genus, very conspicuous and showy. The following are hardy annuals. They do not transplant well.

<i>Lupinus affinis</i> , blue and white; 1 foot; very fine,	5
<i>Cruikshankii</i> , blue, white, and yellow; 3 feet,	5
<i>Hartwegii</i> , 2 feet; mixed colors,	5
<i>hirsutissimus</i> , hairy; 2 feet; very fine,	5
<i>hybridus superbus</i> , superb; purple, lilac, and yellow; 2 feet,	5
<i>hybridus atrococcineus</i> , bright crimson-scarlet, white tip; spikes large,	5
<i>tricolor mutabilis</i> , new; cream color, changing to mottled purple,	10
Mixed varieties,	5

LYCHNIS, Nat. Ord. Silenaceæ.

Valuable, hardy perennials, generally flowering the first season. Some are quite well known, while others are comparatively new, and some of these are excellent.

Lychnis Chalcedonica, scarlet, its bright color giving it a fine appearance when grown in masses; 2 feet,

5



MALOPE GRANDIFLORA.



TAGETES SIGNATA PUMILA.

LYCHNIS — *Continued.*

	pkt. cts.
Lychnis Chalcedonica carnea , flesh-colored, 2 feet,	5
Chalcedonica flore-albo , white; 2 feet,	5
Haageana , very beautiful flowers, large and brilliant, vermillion-colored; plant dwarfish; 1 foot,	20
Haageana hybrida , large flowers; white, rose, red, etc.; 1 foot,	20
Sieboldii , new; large and superb; white; 1 foot,	25
Presslpii multiflora , very fine and free bloomer,	10
fulgens , very brilliant; 18 inches,	15
grandiflora gigantea , new; flowers very large, of various colors,	25

MALOPE, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*.

Very fine and showy half-hardy annuals. Seed may be sown in frames, and they will flower quite early; or they may be sown in the open ground where the plants are to blossom. Flowers single, resembling those of the Hollyhock. Grow two feet high, and should be about eighteen inches apart.

Malope grandiflora , large, purple flowers,	5
grandiflora alba , pure white,	5

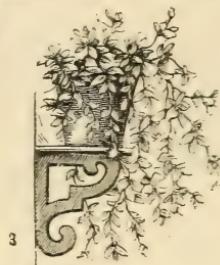
MARIGOLD, (*Tagetes*,) Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Very effective half-hardy annuals, extremely showy in the garden, and continuing in flower from early in summer until frost. No possible objection to this class of flowers, but their peculiar fragrance. The African are the tallest, generally growing two feet, and are very showy; the French are more rich and perfect, and are from 6 to 18 inches high.

African Marigold, (<i>Tagetes erecta</i>,) Tall Orange , double,	5
Tall Sulphur , light yellow, double,	5
Tall Quilled Orange , double,	5
Tall Quilled Sulphur , light yellow, double,	5
All the above mixed,	5
French Marigold, (<i>Tagetes patula</i>,) Tall Orange , double,	5
Tall Brown , double; branching; 18 inches,	5
Tall Striped , yellow and brown striped; beautiful; 18 inches,	5



1, MIGNONETTE.



3, MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.



2, MARTYNIA.

MARIGOLD—Continued.

	pkts. cts.
French Marigold, Dwarf Sulphur, double,	5
Dwarf Brown, double,	5
Striped Dwarf, double, yellow and brown,	5
Dunnett's New Orange, very superior, new,	10
Tall varieties mixed,	5
Dwarf varieties mixed,	5
<i>Tagetes pulchra punctata</i> , spotted, double, fine,	5
<i>signata pumila</i> , a beautiful plant, from 12 to 18 inches in height, forming a globular, dense mass of about the same diameter, as round as a ball. The flowers are single, bright yellow, marked with orange. (Engraving, p. 47.)	10

MARTYNIA, Nat. Ord. *Pedaliaceæ*.

Coarse, free-growing, half-hardy annuals, about two feet in height, spreading. Flowers large and conspicuous. Should be planted two feet apart. May be sown in the open border, or transplanted.

Martynia formosa, (<i>fragrans</i>), purple, very sweet-scented,	10
<i>lutea</i> , yellow,	10
<i>craniolaria</i> , white,	10
<i>proboscidea</i> , bluish flowers; seed-vessels, when tender, used for pickles,	10
All the above mixed,	10

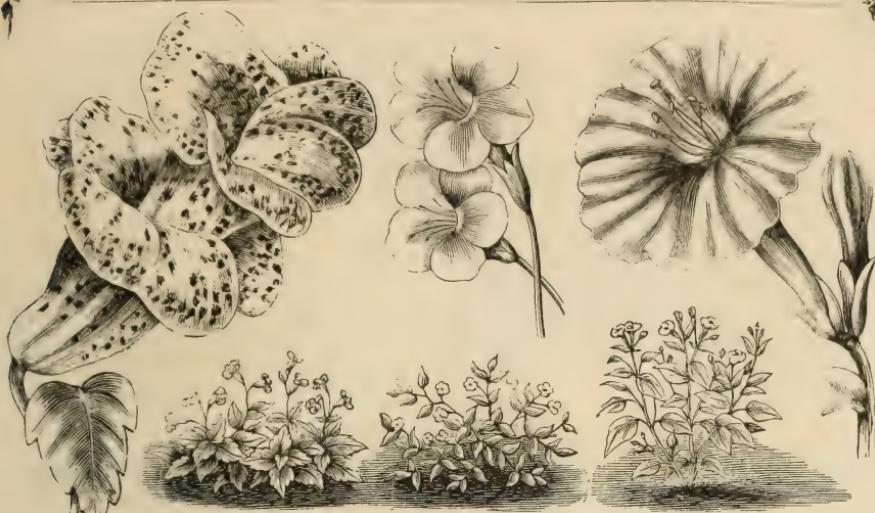
MESEMBRYANTHEMUM, Nat. Ord. *Ficoideæ*.

Half-hardy annuals, of dwarf habit and fine foliage; suitable for baskets, etc. Generally known as Ice and Dew-plant. Pretty for baskets or pots.

Mesembryanthemum crystallinum, (Ice Plant), prized for its singular icy foliage,	5
<i>tricolor</i> , pink, with purple center,	5
<i>tricolor album</i> , white,	5
<i>glabrum</i> , light yellow,	5

MIGNONETTE, (Reseda), Nat. Ord. *Resedaceæ*.

Reseda odorata, (Sweet Mignonette,) a well-known, fragrant, little hardy annual, essential in every garden; per oz. 25 cents,	5
<i>grandiflora ameliorata</i> , a large variety of Mignonette, reddish tinge to flowers,	10
Parson's New White, a robust Mignonette; flowers larger and showing more white than the common sort, quite as fragrant, and an improvement,	15



MIMULUS TIGRINUS FL. PL.

MIMULUS MOSCHATUS.

MARVEL OF PERU.

MIMULUS, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

Very pretty, delicate, free-flowering, beautiful plants, not showy for the garden, but fine for winter flowering, or for baskets. The seed is very fine and needs care in sowing.

Mimulus <i>roseus pallidus</i> , new and very fine.	10
<i>cupreus</i> , beautiful, orange and crimson,	10
<i>hybridus tigrinus</i> , as beautifully spotted as the finest Calceolarias,	10
<i>hybridus tigrinus brunneus</i> , stems and leaves dark brown, with very large, deep yellow, dotted flowers; new,	10
<i>hybridus tigrinus flore-pleno</i> , a double Mimulus from Mr. Bull's celebrated collection; flowers more durable than those of any other variety,	25
<i>cardinalis</i> , fine scarlet,	10
<i>moschatus</i> , (Musk Plant)	10
<i>quinquevulnerus maximus</i> , from finest named varieties,	10

MIRABILIS, Nat. Ord. *Nyctaginaceæ*.

Mirabilis Jalapa is the old and well-known Marvel of Peru, or Four-o'clock. It is really a beautiful plant, of fine habit, glossy, bright foliage, with fragrant flowers, beautifully colored and marked. Should be treated as a half-hardy annual. About two feet in height, and branches freely. Plant about two feet apart. Makes a fine summer hedge, if set in a row, ten or twelve inches apart. Seed may be set in the open ground where plants are needed. The roots may be preserved, like Dahlias, during the winter; but as they are so easily raised from seed it is seldom practiced.

Marvel of Peru, (<i>Mirabilis Jalapa</i>), chamois, crimson, lilac, lilac striped with white, tricolor, red striped with white, violet, white, yellow, yellow and red; each color.	10
All the above mixed,	10
<i>foliis-variegatis</i> , flowers of a variety of colors; leaves light green, faintly marbled,	10
<i>Mirabilis longiflora</i> , white, exceedingly sweet-scented; flower tube 3 or 4 inches long,	10
<i>longiflora violacea</i> , same as above, but violet color,	10

MYOSOTIS, Nat. Ord. *Boraginaceæ*.

Small, pretty plants, mostly perennials that flower the first season if sown early, bearing an abundance of small star-like white and blue flowers. Delight in a rather moist situation, but will answer in any fair garden soil. Fine for moist rock-work. All the blue varieties are commonly called Forget-me-not. *M. palustris* is the old and popular Forget-me-not.



1, NEMOPHILAS.

2, MYOSOTIS.

MYOSOTIS—Continued.

pkt. cts.

The branches cut and placed in water will continue to bloom a long time, almost as well as if not removed, and will often make roots and considerable growth.

<i>Myosotis alpestris</i> , blue; 6 inches,	10
<i>alpestris</i> , white; 6 inches,	10
<i>alpestris rosea</i> , a new rose-colored variety of the Alpine Forget-me-not,	10
<i>palustris</i> , (Forget-me-not,) white and blue; 6 inches,	10
<i>Azorica</i> , dark blue; new; fine; 1 foot,	15
<i>Azorica</i> var. <i>cælestina</i> , flowers sky blue, and produced in great profusion,	25

NEMOPHILA, Nat. Ord. *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

A beautiful class of hardy, low annuals, very free bloomers, and the blossoms are extremely delicate as well as beautiful. They do best if sown in a frame and transplanted early, as the hot sun injures the flowers; but do finely all summer, if planted in a rather cool, shady place. Set about six inches apart. A few plants set early among spring-flowering bulbs, such as Tulips, etc., flower splendidly, and a few seeds scattered over the beds of bulbs in the fall have always flowered beautifully with me. Some of my customers, particularly at the West, report great success with these beautiful and delicate flowers, but generally they are not as satisfactory here as in Europe, where they are universally popular.

<i>Nemophila insignis</i> , beautiful light blue,	5
<i>insignis striata</i> , white and blue striped,	5
<i>insignis marginata</i> , celestial blue, edged with white,	5
<i>maculata</i> , large, white flower, blotched with violet,	5
<i>atomaria</i> , white, spotted,	5
<i>atomaria oculata</i> , very pretty light blue, with large, dark eye,	5
<i>discoidalis elegans</i> , rich, velvety maroon, bordered with white,	5
The above mixed,	5

NIEREMBERGIA, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*.

Very useful plants, with delicate whitish flowers tinted with lilac and a deep blotch in the center; abundant and constant bloomers. Tender perennials, and may therefore be used in the house, or can be treated as tender annuals for out-door culture.



1, NIEREMBERGIA.

2, NIGELLA.

3, NOLANA.

4, OBELISCARIA.

NIEREMBERGIA — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

Nierembergia gracilis, plant slender, very branching, spreading; fine for baskets, pots, or the border,	10
frutescens, taller and of more erect habit than the preceding, with the flowers larger and more open,	10

NIGELLA, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*.

Curious hardy annuals, with finely cut leaves, very singular flowers, and quite showy. The leaves and seeds of most species are aromatic. Seed may be sown in the flowering beds, or they may be transplanted with care.

Nigella Damascena, light blue; double; about 1 foot,	5
Damascena nana, dwarf; variety of colors; 6 inches,	5
Hispanica, large-flowered; very fine; 18 inches,	5
Fontanesiana, much like <i>N. atropurpurea</i> , but blooms two weeks earlier,	10

NOLANA, Nat. Ord. *Nolanaceæ*.

Trailing, hardy annuals; flowers resembling *Convolvulus minor*. Fine for hanging baskets, rock-work, etc. Prefer a light soil.

Nolana atriplicifolia, blue, white and yellow,	5
grandiflora, large; variety of colors,	5
grandiflora alba,	5
paradoxa violacea, violet, with white center; splendid,	5

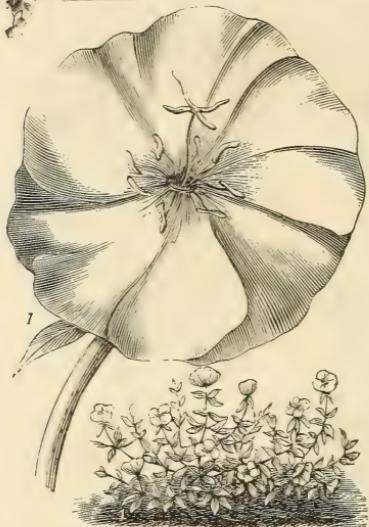
OBELISCARIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositeæ*.

Showy plants, to be treated as half-hardy annuals. About eighteen inches in height. Flowers curious, with acorn-like centers and drooping petals.

Obeliscaria pulcherrima, ray flowers rich velvety crimson, edged with yellow,	5
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ONOTHERA, (Evening Primrose,) Nat. Ord. *Onagraceæ*.

A very fine genus of showy plants, opening their flowers suddenly in the latter part of the day, and making a most brilliant exhibition during the evening and early in the morning.



1, OENOTHERA.



2, OXYURA.



5, PALAFOXIA.

OENOTHERA — *Continued.*

pkt. cts

Some of the large varieties will attract as much attention as anything that can be grown. Some are perennials, but the following, which are the best, all flower the first season.

Oenothera Veitchii, a very pretty half-hardy annual, growing about 1 foot; flowers bright yellow, with a red spot at the base of each petal,

acaulis alba, a very dwarf or rather stemless plant, the leaves lying close to the ground. The flower is snowy white, about four inches across, with a calyx tube four or five inches in length. Each plant produces one and sometimes two and three of these beautiful flowers almost every evening. Grow plants in frame, or seed-bed, and set about six inches apart,

Lamarckiana grandiflora. This is one of the most showy of the genus. The plant grows about three feet high, branches freely, and blossoms abundantly. Flowers bright yellow, four inches and more in diameter. Flowers well the second year, unless the plants are exhausted by excessive blooming the first,

OXYURA, Nat. Ord. *Composite*.

Oxyura chrysanthemoides, a free-flowering, hardy annual, about 18 inches in height; flowers golden yellow, edged with white; a beautiful plant.

5

PALAFOXIA, Nat. Ord. *Composite*.

Palafoxia Hookeriana, a very fine new annual, of a dwarf, branching habit; the flowers are rosy crimson, with a dark center; continues in bloom well through the summer,

10

PANSY, (*Viola tricolor*,) Nat. Ord. *Violaceæ*.

A popular flower with both florists and amateurs, giving abundance of bloom until after severe frosts, enduring our hard winters with safety, and greeting us in the earliest spring with a profusion of bright blossoms. It will flower better in the middle of the summer, if planted where it is somewhat shaded from the hot sun; but in almost any situation will give fine flowers in the spring and autumn. If plants come into bloom in the heat of summer, the flowers will be small at first; but as the weather becomes cooler, they will increase in size and beauty. Often plants that produce flowers two and a half inches in diameter during the cool, showy weather of spring, will give only the smallest possible specimens during the dry weather of summer. To give good flowers the plant must be vigorous, and make a rapid growth. No flower is more easily ruined by ill treatment



PANSY—PLANT AND FLOWERS.

PANSY—Continued.

pkt. cts.

or adverse circumstances. The fancy varieties are of fine habit, great beauty, and are well adapted to our climate. My Pansy seed is the choicest, from the most noted florists of Europe, or of my own growing, and can be relied upon for magnificent bloom. Seed may be sown in the hot-bed or open ground. If young plants are grown in the autumn, and kept in a frame during the winter, with a little covering in the severest weather, they will be ready to set out very early in the spring and give good flowers until hot weather. If seed is sown in the spring, get it in as early as possible, so as to have plants ready to flower during the spring rains, and they will grow so large as to astonish you. Seed sown in a cool place in June or July, and well watered until up, will make plants for autumn flowering. The Pansies make such a beautiful bed, and are so interesting as individual flowers that we are anxious all should succeed with them. No flower is so companionable and life-like. It requires no very great stretch of the imagination to cause one to believe that they see and move, and acknowledge your admiration in a very pretty knowing way.

Pansy, King of the Blacks, almost coal black, coming true from seed,	20
Sky Blue, with lovely new shades of light and nearly sky blue; very fine,	20
Violet, with white border; very fine; somewhat resembling the fancy Geraniums, .	20
Red, bright coppery colors, but not strictly red,	20
Pure Yellow, generally true to color,	20
White, sometimes slightly marked with red or purple,	20
Striped and Mottled, extra, and very showy,	20
Yellow Margined, beautiful color, with margin or belt of yellow,	20
Marbled Purple, new colors; very fine,	20
Mahogany-Colored, a very fine variety,	20
Cliveden Purple, very rich, deep purple,	25
Large-Eyed, choice selection of large distinct eyed varieties,	25
Odier, or Five Blotched, large dark spots on each petal,	50
Mixed seed of above sorts,	20

PERILLA, Nat. Ord. Labiate.

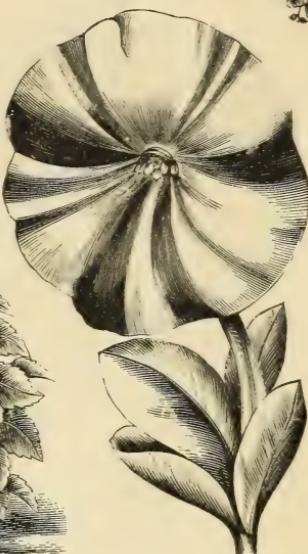
Perilla Nankinensis, an ornamental-leaved, half-hardy annual; leaves deep mulberry, or dark purple; 18 inches; very desirable for its foliage. (Engraving, p. 54.) 5



DOUBLE PETUNIA.



PERILLA NANKINENSIS.



SINGLE PETUNIA.

PETUNIA, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

A well-known and favorite hardy annual. The improved varieties of the few past years are splendid. Seed sown in the spring will produce flowering plants in June that will continue to bloom abundantly until frost. Seed may be sown in a cold-frame or hot-bed, or in the open ground. Set the plants about eighteen inches apart. They come pretty true from seed, though not reliable in this respect, and inclined to sport. The Petunia seed I offer is from selected plants grown in pots, especially for seed, and I think it is of unusual excellence. The last three are especially adapted for large showy beds, bearing immense numbers of flowers during the whole season, and no flower will make a gayer bed or fill a vase or basket more completely with brilliant bloom.

Petunia <i>hybrida grandiflora Kermesina</i> ,	25
<i>grandiflora maculata</i> , splendid spotted,	25
<i>grandiflora venosa</i> , variety of colors, beautifully veined,	25
<i>grandiflora rosea</i> , splendid large flowers, bright rose, white throat,	25
<i>grandiflora marginata</i> , large flowers, bordered and veined with green,	25
Choicest mixed, from show flowers,	25
Vick's New Fringed, a new strain, with fringed and frilled edges, very distinct and beautiful, and coming unusually true from seed. Packet of 50 seeds, . . .	50
Double. The seed I offer is the best to be obtained, I think. The double Petunia bears no seed, and very little pollen. Double flowers are produced by fertilizing single flowers with pollen of the double. This is a very slow and expensive process, and is not always successful. Packet of 50 seeds,	25
Countess of Ellesmere , dark rose, with fine white throat,	10
Blotched and Striped ,	10
Fine mixed,	10

PHACELIA, Nat. Ord. *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

Rather interesting and curious hardy annuals. Hardly enough flowers for the foliage, but good for bouquets, especially the blue. (Engraving, p. 55.)

Phacelia <i>congesta</i> , light blue,	5
<i>tanacetifolia alba</i> , white,	5



PHACELIA.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII, Nat. Ord. Polemoniaceæ.

pkt. cts.

No annual excels the Phlox for a brilliant and constant display. Indeed, if confined to one plant for the decoration of the lawn or border, the *Phlox Drummondii* would be my choice over any annual or perennial with which I am acquainted. It seems to have every desirable quality for this purpose. Seed may be sown in the open ground in May, or in a cold-frame or hot-bed earlier in the season; and in either case, from June, during the whole summer and autumn, they make a most brilliant bed of showy yet delicate flowers. A good bed of Phloxes is a sight that dazzles the eye with its brilliancy. Every one who cultivates only half-a-dozen annuals should have *Phlox Drummondii*. Some varieties are of extremely delicate coloring, while others are brilliant and dazzling; and when mixed in a bed, show an almost endless variety of colors. The Phlox, in a good rich soil, will grow more than eighteen inches in height, but as there is not sufficient strength in the main stem, it will not stand entirely erect. A foot apart is about near enough to set the plants, unless the soil is very poor. If too thick, they suffer from mildew. The Phlox makes a very good border or low summer hedge. The finest effect, however, is produced by planting each color in separate beds or in ribbon fashion, its constant bloom making it very desirable for these purposes.

Phlox Drummondii, Deep Blood Purple,	10
Brilliant Scarlet,	10
Large Blue, white eye; the nearest to blue of the Phloxes, but really a fine purple, rosea, beautiful rose color,	10
rosea albo-oculata, beautiful rose, with distinct white eye; new,	10
Leopoldi, splendid deep pink, with white eye,	10
Radowitzii, rose, striped with white,	10
Radowitzii Kermesina striata, crimson, striped with white; new,	10
Radowitzii violacea, violet, striped with white; new,	10
flore-albo, pure white,	10
flore-albo oculata, pure white, with purple eye,	10
rosea marmorata, fine rose, marbled, white eye; new,	10
marmorata violacea, fine violet marbled; new,	10
Chamois Rose, very delicate and fine; new,	10
variabilis, violet and lilac,	10
Isabellina, new; light, dull yellow,	10
Violet Queen, violet, with a large white eye, very large,	10
All varieties mixed,	10



2, PORTULACA.



3, PLATYSTEMON.



1, POPPY.

PLATYSTEMON, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

Platystemon Californicus, a low-growing, hardy annual, spreading in habit, flowering freely; fine for small beds, edgings, baskets, etc.; creamy, spotted with orange; fragrant. 5

POPPY, (*Papaver*,) Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ*.

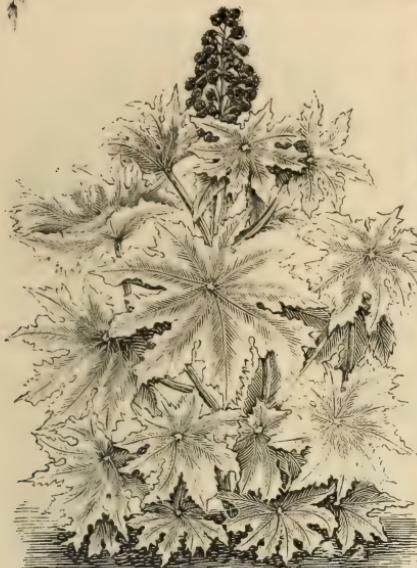
Very showy and well-known border flowers. The following are hardy annuals, or hardy perennials that flower the first season, and all fine. Rather difficult to transplant, and will do well if the seed is sown, early in the spring, where the plants are to flower. The large double varieties are extremely brilliant and showy, growing about two feet in height, and in proper situations are not surpassed by any border flower. Don't despise them because they are *only* Poppies. The true Opium Poppy, the variety used for Opium growing, is a large, white, single flower.

Poppy, Ranunculus-flowered , small, double, various colors,	5
Murselli, mixed colors, very showy, double,	5
Carnation, double, mixed colors,	5
involucratum maximum, fine; perennial,	5
Pæony-flowered, large flowers, very double; mixed colors,	5
somniferum, (Opium Poppy,) true, single; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 15 cents,	5
somniferum fl. pl., (Double Opium Poppy,) splendid large flowers; twelve separate colors, each color,	5
somniferum fl. pl., (Double Opium Poppy,) mixed colors,	5

PORTULACA, Nat. Ord. *Portulacaceæ*.

Brilliant, popular hardy annuals, with large, salver-shaped flowers, purple, crimson, yellow, white, striped, etc. Perfectly hardy, and delight in a warm situation and sandy soil. There are few low-growing plants that can be compared to this for brilliancy of color and abundance of blossom. Excellent for a bed on the lawn, which should be full and rounding toward the center, or for making ribbon beds. Sow the seed in the open ground early.

Portulaca alba striata , white, striped with rose and red.	5
caryophylloides, rose, striped with deep carmine,	5
New Rose, fine rose color,	5
Thellussonii, fine crimson,	5
splendens, rosy purple,	5
aurea, straw-colored,	5



2, RICINUS.



1, SALPIGLOSSIS.

PORTULACA — *Continued.*

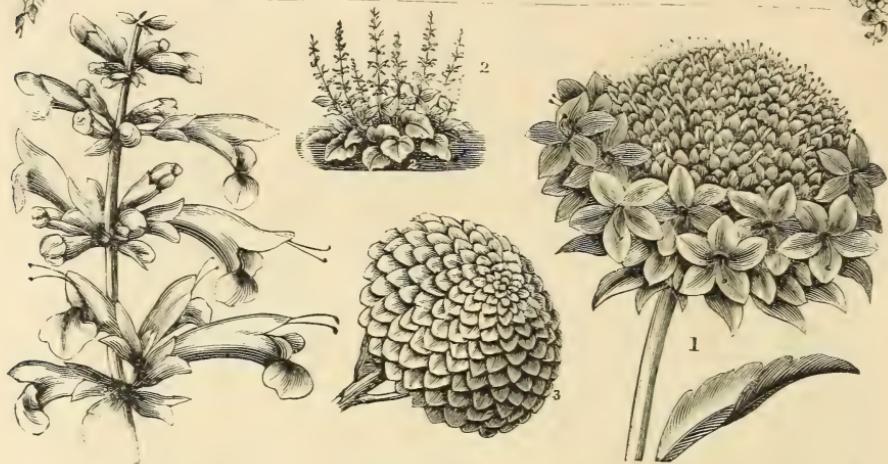
pkt. cts.

Portulaca aurea vera , deep golden yellow,	5
aurea striata , sulphur yellow, striped with gold,	5
Fine mixed ,	5
Double Rose-flowered , a perfectly double variety, as much so as the most perfect Rose, and of many brilliant colors as well as striped. More than half the plants produced from seeds are double, the others single and semi-double. Fine for vases or baskets. First quality, mixed colors.	20
Double Rose-flowered , seven different colors — crimson, rosy-purple, rose, white, rose striped with carmine, orange, yellow—each color,	25

RICINUS, (Castor Oil Bean,) Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*.

Plants with very ornamental foliage and showy fruit, of stately growth and quite a tropical appearance. With other ornamental-leaved plants, they make a most attractive bed on the lawn, and are also desirable when grown as single specimens. Plant the seed in the open ground, in a dry situation, and as early as safe in the spring. The same soil and treatment that will give good early corn is just suitable for the Ricinus. In the latter part of the summer the splendid spikes, composed of the seed-vessels, will be gorgeous. Some of the varieties have spikes of a beautiful metallic green, others of a fine, almost transparent pink and scarlet, which seem to illuminate the grounds. There is no ornamental-leaved plant for outdoor decoration for ordinary use equal to the Ricinus.

Ricinus macrocarpus , whitish foliage, beautiful; 6 feet,	10
purpureus , purple, magnificent; 6 feet,	10
Borboniensis , beautiful; splendid large leaves; 10 feet,	10
sanguineus , blood red stalks, scarlet fruit; one of the best; 5 feet,	10
Africanus hybridus , new and fine; stalk and fruit rose; 6 feet,	10
giganteus , new; very large, fine and showy; 6 feet,	10
New species from the Philippines; gigantic leaves; 6 to 10 feet,	15
nanus microcarpus , dwarf, only 2 to 3 feet in height; fine for the outside of groups,	10
communis , (<i>Palma Christi</i>), common Castor Oil Bean,	5



2, SALVIA.

3, SANVITALIA.

1, SCABIOSA.

SALPIGLOSSIS, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

A very fine and too much neglected half-hardy annual. The colors are varied and of peculiar richness, the texture resembling the richest velvet, and beautifully pencilled. About eighteen inches in height; dwarf, one foot. Set about six inches apart, they make a magnificent bed. Seed may be sown under glass; but will do well out-doors, especially in a light sandy soil, in which they always do best. (Engraving, p. 57.)

Salpiglossis <i>coccinea</i> , splendid scarlet,	10
<i>azurea grandiflora</i> , large, blue,	10
<i>purpurea</i> , purple,	10
<i>sulphurea</i> , yellow,	10
<i>atrococcinea</i> , deep scarlet, beautifully spotted; new,	10
Mixed colors, extra, from selected flowers,	10
Dwarf, finest mixed colors,	10

SALVIA, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*.

Very ornamental plants for beds or borders, growing freely in any light, rich soil; from eighteen-inches to two feet in height. Their beautiful spikes of gay flowers are produced in the greatest profusion. Must be treated as tender annuals, and plants should get a good start in the hot-bed, and not be planted out before the weather is warm. Very little success must be expected from sowing seed in the open ground, unless in a very favorable climate. They make fine fall and winter ornaments for the house or conservatory. Two to three feet high.

Salvia <i>Rœmeriana</i> , scarlet; beautiful,	15
<i>punicea nana</i> , scarlet; dwarf; splendid; new; tender; 18 inches,	10
<i>coccinea</i> , scarlet; small, but good,	10
<i>coccinea splendens</i> , scarlet; large and showy,	10
<i>bicolor</i> , blue and white; fine,	10
<i>splendens</i> , true; large, scarlet,	25

SANVITALIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Sanvitalia *procumbens flore-pleno*, a beautiful, low plant, creeping, with bright yellow double flowers; fine for pots, baskets, etc.,

10

SCABIOSA, (Mourning Bride,) Nat. Ord. *Dipsaceæ*.

A very showy and pretty class of half-hardy annuals, excellent for beds and for cutting for table bouquets and other ornaments. Of all colors from almost black to white. The tall varieties are about two feet in height, the flowers being supported on long wiry stems. The dwarf are about one foot high. May be grown in frames, or the seed sown in the open



1, SCABIOSA STELLATA.



3, SENSITIVE PLANT.



2, SCHIZANTHUS.

SCABIOSA — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

ground quite early in the spring. Plants, if thrifty in the autumn, often live through the winter, and flower finely the second season.

Scabiosa atropurpurea , Dark Purple,	5
Brick Color,	5
Dark Purple and White,	5
Lilac and Purple,	5
Lilac,	5
White,	5
All colors mixed,	5
Dwarf, mixed colors,	5
stellata , starry; seed vessels excellent for winter bouquets.	5
nana fl. pl. var. , a double dwarf Scabiosa. Variety of colors; plant of a compact habit, and a free bloomer,	10

SCHIZANTHUS, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

An interesting and beautiful class of half-hardy annuals not often seen in gardens. Fine for green-house in winter, or other in-door decoration, and best suited for these uses. Somewhat of a climbing habit, and if supported, grows three feet in height, bearing hundreds of bright singularly colored flowers. Heavy rains and the hot sun often injure plants out-of-doors. Sow the seed in a hot-bed, if possible.

Schizanthus grandiflorus oculatus , various shades, fine blue center; new,	5
pinnatus , rose and purple; very pretty,	5
retusus , scarlet, rose and orange; very fine,	5
retusus albus , white and yellow,	5
Grahami , red and orange,	5
papilionaceus , new. The flowers present the appearance of a group of beautiful butterflies, delicately spotted and laced with purple and yellow, shading to orange and crimson.	10

SENSITIVE PLANT, (*Mimosa*), Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

Mimosa pudica, a tender annual, curious from the fact that, when touched, its leaves close and droop, from which habit the name is derived. It requires starting in heat, and must not be put in the open ground until the weather is quite warm. Most suitable for house culture.

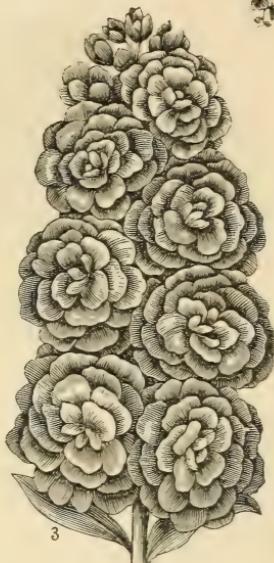
5



1, SILENE.



2, SOLANUM.



3, TEN-WEEKS STOCK.

SILENE, Nat. Ord. *Silenaceæ*.

pkt. cts

Silene pendula ruberrima, a low, branching plant, covering as much ground as a strong Verbena; branches brownish red, and the leaves and calyx partaking of the same color; flowers bright carmine-rose, in great profusion; and if the flowers were more enduring, would be a great favorite. In flower usually during the month of June. Young plants endure the winter.

5

SOLANUM, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*.

A genus of the most beautiful ornamental fruit-bearing plants. Seed should be sown under glass, and the plants treated as the common Egg Plant.

Solanum marginatum , with silvery, glittering leaves; new; 2 feet,	10
Gilo, scarlet fruit, size of Cherry; 2 feet,	10
White Egg,	10
Scarlet Egg,	10
Texanum, Tomato-shaped, wax-like, vermillion,	10

STOCK, TEN-WEEKS, (*Mathiola annua*), Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*.

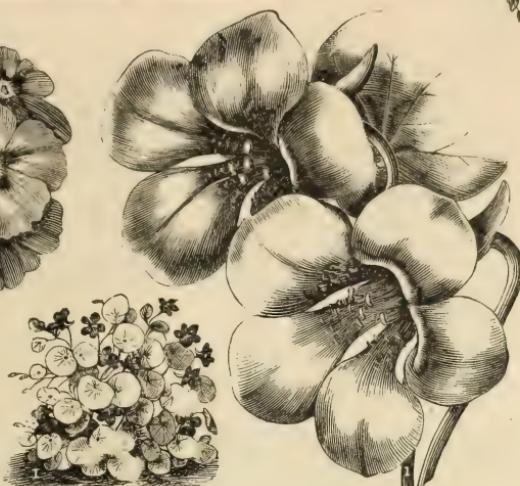
The Ten-Weeks or Annual Stock presents nearly or quite all the requisites of a perfect flowering plant—good habit, fine foliage, beautiful flowers of almost every delicate and desirable tint, delightful fragrance, early flowering, and abundance of blossoms. Flower in splendid spikes. The seeds offered are from the best German grower of this splendid flower, all from selected pot plants, and more than three-fourths will produce fine double blossoms. Seeds may be sown in the hot-bed or cold-frame; or in the open ground in May. Easily transplanted when small. They should be removed from the seed-bed before they become “drawn,” or slender, or the flowers will be poor. Make the soil deep and rich. Set the plants about twelve inches apart. Half-hardy annuals. If the plants that are not too far advanced are taken up carefully in the autumn, and potted, they will flower elegantly in the house in the winter. It is a good plan to sow a few late in the season for this purpose. After growing in the house they can be put out in the ground, and will generally flower well the second season.

Stock, New Largest-flowering Dwarf. Plant of dwarf habit, with magnificent large spikes of very large double flowers; all colors mixed,

20



2, VERBENA.



1, TROPÆOLUM.

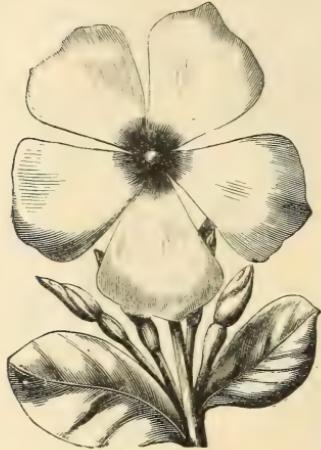
STOCK, TEN-WEEKS—Continued.

pkt. cts.

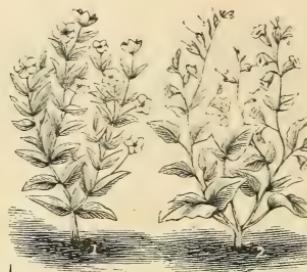
Stock, New Largest-flowering Dwarf, white, flesh-color, rose, rose-carmine, carmine, crimson, light blue, deep blue, lilac, violet, purple, light brown, dark brown, brick red, aurora color, chamois, canary yellow, ash color, etc.; each color,	20
New Largest-flowering Dwarf, Blood Red, the richest, deepest colored Stock grown; new, and a great acquisition in color,	20
Newest Large-flowering Pyramidal Dwarf. Plant of pyramidal habit, with long spikes of very large flowers, very fine; many choice colors mixed,	25
New Large-flowering Pyramidal, Celestial Blue, new and excellent color,	30
Dwarf German, a fine dwarf variety; very free bloomer; mixed colors,	20
Branching German, pretty large growth; habit of plant branching; spikes of flowers numerous, long and rather loose; fine for bouquets; mixed colors,	20
Wallflower-leaved, smooth, dark, shining leaves, like the Wallflower; dwarf habit; fine flower. Set only six inches apart. Mixed colors,	20
Early Autumn-flowering, commences flowering in the autumn, and if removed to the house, will bloom during the winter. This variety will not flower before frost unless strong plants are set out very early in the spring; mixed colors,	25
New Hybrid, the foliage between rough and Wallflower-leaved; flowers large and splendid; mixed colors,	20
semperflorens, or Perpetual-flowering, dwarf; fine flowers; very free bloomer, but late in the season; fine for house,	20
Large-flowering Ten-Weeks, Dark Blood Red, Wallflower-leaved, new,	20

TROPÆOLUM, Nat. Ord. *Tropæolaceæ*.

A very splendid class of half-hardy annuals, generally known as the Nasturtium. Flowers of all the different shades of yellow, orange and red. This flower has of late been much improved, the blossoms being larger and more showy. The varieties of *T. majus* and *T. Lobbianum (hybridum)*, are fine climbers for covering arbors, trellises, etc., but the latter is best fitted for in-door decorations, and will be found described in the appropriate place among the climbers; but, when allowed to run on the ground, and pegged down, they make a most brilliant bed, especially if a few of the largest leaves are removed and the straggling branches pinched. *T. minus* and its varieties are dwarf, round-headed plants, about a foot high, and in Europe are very popular, and make very fine beds. In a hot, dry climate they are not so useful. The dwarf varieties flower best in a poor soil. The following are all dwarfs.



1, VINCA.



3, VIRGINIAN STOCK.



2, WHITLAVIA.

TROPÆOLUM — *Continued.*

	pkt. cts.
<i>Tropæolum minus</i> , Dark Crimson.	10
Crystal Palace Gem, sulphur, spotted with maroon,	15
Dwarf Spotted, yellow, spotted with crimson,	10
Tom Thumb Beauty, orange and vermillion,	10
Tom Thumb Yellow,	10
Carter's Tom Thumb, scarlet,	10
Tom Thumb Rose, a new color in Nasturtiums; habit similar to <i>Scarlet Tom Thumb</i> ,	10
King of Tom Thumbs, foliage dark bluish green; flowers brilliant scarlet, produced in great abundance, making a blaze of brilliance,	15
King Theodore, new; flowers very dark,	20
Mixed varieties,	10

VERBENA, Nat. Ord. *Verbenaceæ*.

Well-known and universally popular bedding plants; may be treated as half-hardy annuals. Seeds should be sown under glass, if possible, early in the spring. Plants grown from seed are much more healthy, and make larger and hardier plants than those grown from cuttings, and are also usually fragrant. (Engraving, p. 61.)

<i>Verbena hybrida</i> , choice seed, saved only from the most beautiful named flowers,	20
Striped, excellent flowers, with broad, Carnation-like stripes. Inclined to sport,	25
<i>Montana</i> , a hardy Verbena from the Rocky Mountains, that bears our winters well. Flowers bright rose, changing to lilac,	20

VINCA, Nat. Ord. *Apocynaceæ*.

A genus of beautiful green-house perennials, but may be treated as tender annuals for the garden. If sown under glass, and strong plants are set out early, in a warm situation, they will flower beautifully in the autumn, and may be potted for the house before frost. Not suitable for out-door sowing, and most desirable for the house.

<i>Vinca rosea</i> , rose; 2 feet,	10
<i>rosea alba</i> , white, red eye,	10
<i>rosea nova spec.</i> , pure white; new,	10

VIRGINIAN STOCK, (*Malcolmia maritima*,) Nat. Ord. *Cruciferæ*.

Pretty, free-flowering, little, hardy annuals; fine for small beds or edgings. May be sown where they are to bloom, or may be transplanted. Set about four inches apart. Should be grown in masses—a number of plants together. About six inches in height.



DOUBLE ZINNIA.

VIRGINIAN STOCK — *Continued.*

	pkt. cts.
Virginian Stock, Red, White, and Rose; each color,	5
Mixed colors,	5

WHITLAVIA, Nat. Ord. *Hydrophyllaceæ.*

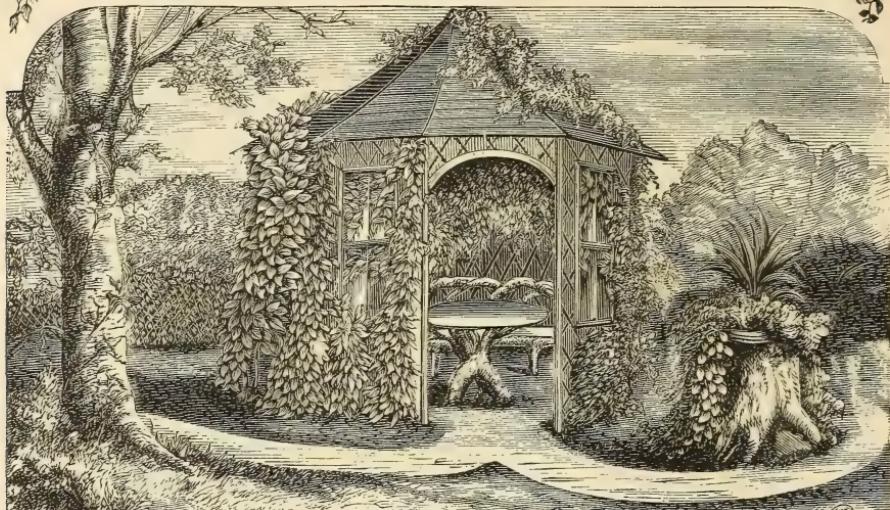
Neat hardy annuals. The foliage is delicate, and the flowers very beautiful bells, less than an inch in length. The plants are hardy, but sometimes suffer in hot, dry weather. This flower would be very desirable if it were not so short-lived; and in cool situations and favorable seasons we have known it to do remarkably well.

Whitlavia <i>grandiflora</i> , hardy annual, ten inches high, violet-blue, bell-shaped flowers,	5
<i>grandiflora alba</i> , similar to the above, but white,	5
<i>gloxinoides</i> , an elegant variety, of the same habit as <i>W. grandiflora</i> , but larger flowers; tube of the corolla pure white, limb delicate light blue,	10

ZINNIA, NEW DOUBLE-FLOWERED, Nat. Ord. *Compositeæ.*

A splendid large plant and beautiful flower; as double as the Dahlia. It is perfectly adapted to our climate, will thrive in any good soil, and may be transplanted as safely as a Cabbage plant. Seeds may be sown under glass early in the spring, or in the open ground as soon as the danger from frost is over. Transplant when small. They like rather rough treatment, and cold, unpleasant weather will do them good after transplanting. The plants begin to blossom when quite small. The same flower will continue in perfection for two months. The plants branch freely, and grow over two feet in height. Set about twenty inches apart each way. My collection of Zinnias have been pronounced, by florists from England, France and Germany, the best in the world. I offer, this season, the Zinnia in separate colors. I do not think, however, that they are yet entirely true to color, except the white, which is good and true, but new colors are constantly produced of great brilliance and perfection, and every season the Zinnia becomes more beautiful and more popular. It cannot be called a delicate flower, but has a host of other good qualities that will keep it a favorite.

Zinnia, Double, Choicest, all the best colors mixed,	10
Eight separate colors, scarlet, yellow, orange, purple, salmon, &c., each color,	10
Pure white,	20



ORNAMENTAL CLIMBERS.

THE Climbers furnish the true drapery of nature, and are unequaled for grace and beauty by any other class of plants. They are entirely under the control of the skillful gardener or the tasteful amateur, and under his guiding hand make the unsightly building or stump bloom with beauty. The strong growing varieties can be made, in a short time, to cover fences, arbors and buildings, and give both grace and shade. Those of more delicate growth are invaluable for low screens pots, baskets, and other decorative purposes. Care must be taken, however, to use these plants for the purposes to which they are adapted. Those that are delicate must not be given the work of the strong and robust, or they will fail to meet expectations. The necessary support must not only be furnished, but provided in time; for the plants once neglected, and given to a wrong course, cannot always be made to assume good habits even with much trouble.

The Climbing Plants are nearly all well adapted for culture in vases, and are particularly well fitted for baskets and the decoration of balconies, &c. No hanging basket can look well unless furnished with graceful trailing plants, which not only have great beauty in themselves, but throw a mantle of charity over everything unsightly about the basket or its filling. Only on one condition, however, can we have beautiful baskets and vases, no matter how tastefully they may have been arranged, and that is an abundant supply of water. Water thoroughly every evening, both plants and soil, except in rainy weather. It is for the lack of this attention that most of the baskets and vases we see are such unsightly objects.

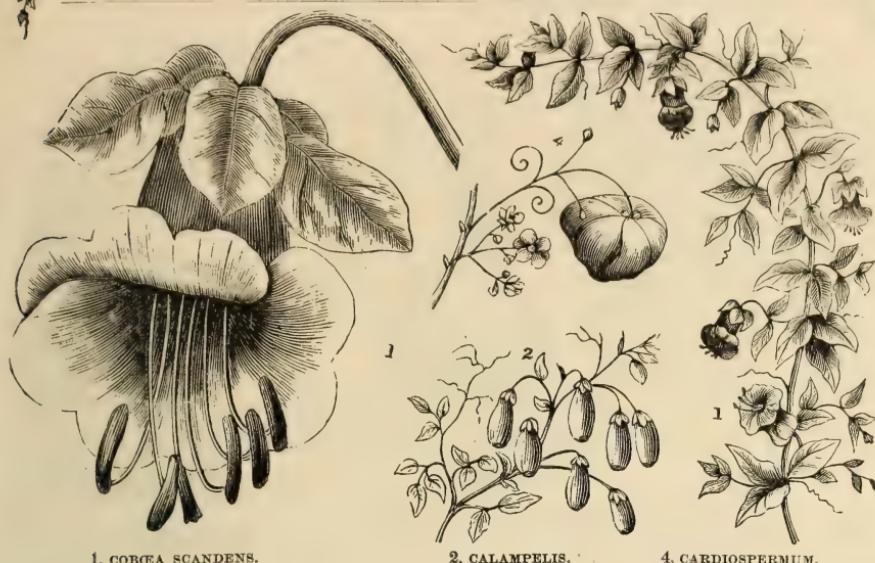
CALAMPELIS, Nat. Ord. *Bignoniaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

Calampelis scabra, (*Eccremocarpus scaber*), a very beautiful climber; foliage very pretty; flowers bright orange, and produced in racemes; blooms profusely the latter part of the season. Seeds vegetate with some difficulty, and should be grown in heat. Good, strong plants should be obtained for setting out about the first of June; but most suitable for house culture. (Engraving, p. 65.) 10

CARDIOSPERMUM, Nat. Ord. *Sapindaceæ*.

Cardiospermum Halicacabum, a curious, half-hardy annual, from India, called Balloon Vine, or Love in a Puff, on account of its inflated capsule. (Eng. p. 65.) 10



1, COBÆA SCANDENS.

2, CALAMPELIS.

4, CARDIOSPERMUM.

COBÆA, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

The most useful of climbers, on account of its rapid growth, fine foliage, and large blue flowers, and best adapted for house use. Plants should be grown in a hot-bed or frame. Seed requires some care in starting. If put in the open ground, will generally rot, and the few that vegetate will be so late that but little growth and but few flowers will be produced before frost. We have, however, seen some remarkable exceptions to this rule, even here; and in the South and Southwest it does well in the open ground. When strong plants are set out early in the spring, in a rich soil, they often grow twenty or thirty feet, with several main branches. In the autumn the plants can be taken up and potted for the house.

Cobæa scandens,

10

CONVOLVULUS, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*.

The well known *Convolvulus major*, or Morning Glory, makes a rapid growth, completely covering arbors, trellises or buildings, in a very short time. Seeds may be sown in the open ground, early in spring. Support should be furnished as soon as the plants show a disposition to run. If this is neglected too long, they will not afterwards attach themselves readily.

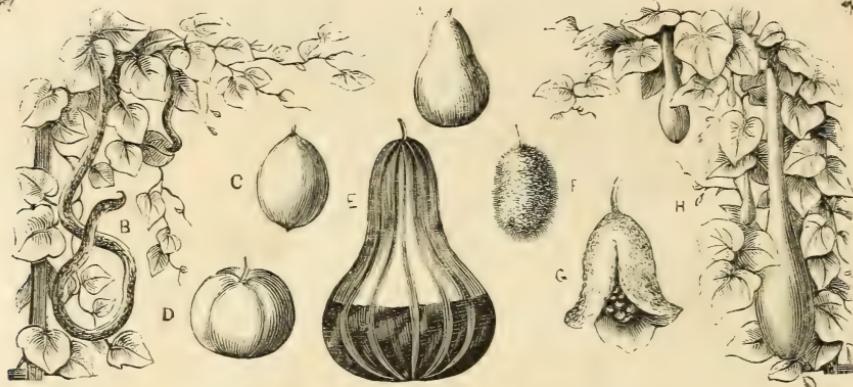
Convolvulus major, White,

5

White and violet striped,	5
White, striped with blue,	5
Dark blue,	5
Rose,	5
Lilac,	5
Violet striped,	5
<i>Michauxii</i> , fine striped,	5
<i>incarnata</i> , bright red,	5
<i>atrosanguinea</i> , dark red,	5
<i>tricolor</i> , new and fine; three-colored,	5
All the above mixed,	5

DOLICHOS, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

Very beautiful climbing plants, resembling the running bean, but the flowers are more beautiful, as the common name (Hyacinth Bean) indicates. The seed pods are as pretty as the flowers, being, in the purple-flowered variety, a beautiful purple, shining as though freshly varnished. The large varieties grow from six to twenty feet in height, but the growth upward may be checked by pinching off the tops. (Engraving, p. 67.)



A, PEAR. B, TRICOSANTHES. C, LEMON. D, ORANGE. E, LAGENARIA. F, CUCUMIS. G, MOMORDICA. H, H. CLUB.

DOLICHOS — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

Dolichos Lablab, (Hyacinth Bean,) a very fine climber, with purple and lilac flowers,	10
albus nanus, white; dwarf,	10
spec. giganteus, large; free grower,	20

GOURDS AND CUCUMBERS, (ORNAMENTAL,) Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ.*

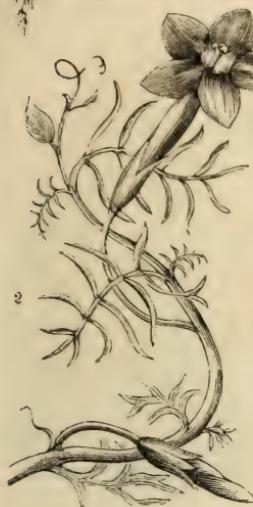
A very useful class of plants for covering old trees, walls, fences, arbors, etc. The foliage is abundant, while the fruit is of the most singular forms and of bright peculiar markings. Treatment as for Squashes.

Gourd, Hercules' Club, large, long, club-shaped,	10
Smallest Lemon, yellow; neat and pretty,	10
Pear-formed, yellow and green, striped with cream,	10
Gooseberry, small, bright green; fine,	10
Striped Apple, small, yellow, beautifully striped,	10
Egg-formed, like the fruit of White Egg plant, very beautiful,	15
Orange, the well-known Mock Orange,	10
Calabash, the old-fashioned Dipper Gourd,	10
Lagenaria vittata, small, half green and half yellow, striped with cream,	10
Momordica Balsamina, very pretty; orange and red,	10
Tricosanthes Colubrina, True-Serpent Gourd, striped like a serpent, changing to carmine,	10
Cucurbita leucantha longissima,	10
Cucumber, Cucumis dipsaceus, Teasel-like, yellow, very elegant,	10

IPOMŒA, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ.*

A superb genus of plants. Under the name of *Convolvulus*, we have given descriptions of the common Morning Glory, sometimes called *I. purpurea*. The *Ipomœas* are more tender than *Convolvulus*, generally, with larger flowers, and are fine climbers. Do best started under glass, and afterwards planted in warm, sheltered situations. They are fine for greenhouse decoration, baskets, etc.

Ipomœa limbata elegantissima, a beautiful variety, with large, Convolvulus-like blossoms, of a rich mazarine blue, with a conspicuous white margin or belt.	15
grandiflora superba, fine large flowers, sky-blue, with broad border of snowy white,	15
coccinea, sometimes called Star Ipomœa, with small scarlet flowers; free grower and bloomer,	10
Quamoclit, (Cypress Vine,) tender climber; flowers small but elegant and striking; foliage beautiful; mixed colors. Engraving, p. 67.)	10
Scarlet, White, Rose, each color,	10



2. CYPRESS VINE.



3. DOLICHOS.



1. LOASA.

LOASA, Nat. Ord. *Loasaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

Fine climbers, with very curious and beautiful flowers, borne in great abundance. The branches are covered with stinging hairs that give pain when touched. In training the plants, it is necessary to use gloves.

Loasa nitida , yellowish; light green leaves,	5
lateritia , large dark red flowers in abundance,	10
Herbertii , fine scarlet,	10

MAURANDYA, Nat. Ord. *Serophulariaceæ*.

Graceful and free-blooming climbers, for the green-house or out-door culture, but especially useful for baskets and other in-door decorations. Plants should be grown in the hot-bed or green-house, and put out in the garden when the weather becomes warm. Grow five or six feet in height. Flowers like Foxglove in form. (Engraving, p. 68.)

Maurandya Barclayana , blue and white,	10
Barclayana purpurea grandiflora , dark blue; new,	10
Barclayana, Scarlet , mauve,	10
Finest mixed,	10

PEAS, FLOWERING, (*Lathyrus*,) Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

The Flowering Peas are among the most useful and beautiful of our hardy annuals. Nothing can be better for cutting for bouquets. For a garden hedge or screen, or little clumps, supported by common pea sticks, exceedingly desirable. If the soil is rich, they will grow six feet in height; and continue in flower all summer, if the blossoms are cut freely or the pods picked off as fast as they appear. The *Sweet* varieties are as fragrant as Mignonette, and should be planted in every garden. Sow three or four inches deep, pretty thickly, as early in spring as possible; don't wait for warm weather. Hoe up as for common garden peas, and furnish support early. The engraving shows flowers of the natural size. I am so desirous to encourage the general culture of this sweet flower, that I have made the prices very low—the papers are large, and the price by the pound and ounce about cost. The two winged varieties are good for baskets and vases.

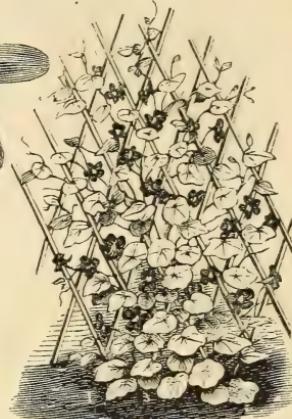
Pea, Scarlet Winged ; beautiful small flowers; low, creeper,	10
Yellow Winged ; same habit as Scarlet Winged,	10
Sweet, Scarlet Invincible , a beautiful new deep scarlet variety; lb., \$2; oz., 20 c.,	10
Scarlet ; per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents,	10
Scarlet, striped with White ; per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents,	10



1, SWEET PEAS.

2, MAURANDYA.

4, TWEEDIA.



3, TROPÆOLUM.

PEAS, FLOWERING—Continued.

	pct. cts.
Pea, Sweet, White ; per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents,	10
Purple, striped with White; per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents,	10
Painted Lady, rose and white; per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents,	10
Blue Edged, white and pink, edged with blue; per lb., \$2.50; per oz., 20 cts.,	10
Black, very dark, brownish purple; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20 cents,	10
Black, with Light Blue, brownish purple and light blue; lb., \$1.50; oz., 15 cts.,	10
All colors mixed; per lb., \$1.00; per ounce, 10 cents,	5

PHASEOLUS, (Bean,) Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

Very useful running annuals, for making screens, etc. If the soil is deep and a little damp, they flower the better.

Phaseolus bicolor , (Scarlet Runner,)	10
Painted Lady,	10
White Lady,	10

SCYPANTHUS, Nat. Ord. *Loasaceæ*.

Scypanthus elegans , a very pretty climber; flowers yellow, curious. (Eng., p. 69.) . .	15
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THUNBERGIA, Nat. Ord. *Acanthaceæ*.

Good half-hardy annuals in the garden; but much better for the house and conservatory, where they flower beautifully. Of twining habit, and need support, though they do well when allowed to run over the bed. Succeed best if started under glass. Excellent for baskets and all house decoration, for which they should be much more generally used in preference to many poor weedy things entirely worthless, and others much inferior, that strangely seem to be received with more favor. The only objection to the Thunbergia is that it starts rather slowly; but when it begins to run, it makes rapid growth. (Engraving, p. 69.)

Thunbergia Bakeri , pure white; very fine,	15
alata, yellow, or buff, with dark eye,	15
alata unicolor, yellow,	15
aurantiaca, bright orange, with dark eye,	15
aurantiaca unicolor, bright orange,	15
Above mixed,	15

TROPÆOLUM, Nat. Ord. *Tropæolaceæ*.

Tropæolum majus is a fine climber, growing ten or twelve feet in height, comprising several varieties, differing in the color of both flower and foliage. In some the leaves are a bright lively green, in others very dark. The flowers are of all shades of yellow, scarlet,



1, CANARY FLOWER.



2, SCYPANTHUS.

3, THUNBERGIA.

TROPÆOLUM — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

striped and spotted. Seed may be planted in the open ground, or transplanted. *T. Lobbianum* is very desirable for the greenhouse, and will answer well for a summer climber when started in the house. *T. peregrinum* is the popular Canary Flower. The Tropæolums grow freely from cuttings, and are admirable for the house in the winter. For large baskets and vases, especially for hanging baskets, they are exceedingly desirable, drooping over the sides to the ground, making a charming and graceful display of foliage. When the branches have become as long as desired, they should be pinched off. Some gardeners think Tropæolums are of so rampant a growth that they rob more delicate plants of their share of nourishment, but we have never found this a serious objection, especially where water was given pretty freely; and a basket exposed to the air on every side without plenty of water, is only a snare and a delusion. If any trouble of this kind is discovered, pinch the shoots back freely, and this will check the growth of roots. We see so many unsightly baskets and vases that certainly can afford no pleasure, that we are anxious to correct the evil by showing the general cause of failure.

<i>Tropæolum majus atropurpureum</i> , dark crimson,	10
<i>coccineum</i> , scarlet,	10
<i>Dunett's Orange</i> , dark orange,	10
<i>Edward Otto</i> , splendid bronze, silky and glittering; new,	15
<i>Scheuerianum</i> , straw color, striped with brown,	10
<i>Scheuerianum coccineum</i> , scarlet, striped,	10
<i>Schulzii</i> , brilliant scarlet,	20
<i>luteum</i> , yellow,	10
Common mixed; the green seed pods used for pickles; per oz. 15 cents,	5
<i>Tropæolum Lobbianum</i> , <i>Caroline Smith</i> , spotted,	20
<i>Lilli Smith</i> , orange-scarlet,	20
<i>Napoleon III</i> , yellow, striped with vermillion,	25
<i>Giant of Battles</i> , brilliant carmine,	25
<i>Queen Victoria</i> , vermillion, striped with scarlet,	25
Mixed varieties,	20
<i>Tropæolum peregrinum</i> , (Canary Flower)	15

TWEEDIA, Nat. Ord. *Asclepiadaceæ*.

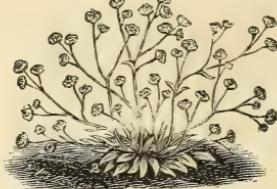
<i>Tweedia cærulea</i> , handsome hardy climber, blue; sow early, in heat. (Eng., p. 68.) . .	10
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1. ACROCLINIUM.



3. GOMPHRENA.



2. AMMOBIUM.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

The Everlasting, or Eternal Flowers, as they are sometimes called, have of late attracted a good deal of attention in all parts of the world, and are becoming generally cultivated. The plants do not appear very important when the garden is gay with scores of Flora's choicest gems; but in the winter, when you desire to decorate home, or church, or school room for Christmas or New Year festivities, or for the celebration of ANNIE's birthday, or CHARLIE's return from school, they are an invaluable treasure. These flowers lessen the regret we all feel when the season of blossoms is over, and we can no more walk in the garden and feast on its beauties. They retain both form and color for years, and make excellent bouquets, wreaths, and every other desirable winter ornament. The flowers should generally be picked as soon as they expand, or a little before, and hung up in small bunches, and so that the stems will dry straight. If the bunches are too large they will mildew. The *Gomphrenas* must not be gathered until fully developed.

ACROCLINIUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

pkt. cts.

One of the best of the Everlasting Flowers; as beautiful as, and somewhat like, *Rhodanthe Manglesii*, but of stronger growth and quite hardy. Gather the flowers for drying as soon as they open, or even when only partially opened. Plant eight inches apart. One foot in height.

Acroclinium roseum , bright rose color,	5
roseum album , pure white,	5
Both colors mixed,	5

AMMOBIUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Ammobium alatum , a good white Everlasting Flower; hardy annual; 2 feet in height; good for the garden as well as drying,	5
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GOMPHRENA, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ*.

A well known Everlasting, sometimes called English Clover. Flowers should not be picked until well matured and of full size, which will not be the case until the end of summer. The seed of the Gomphrena does not germinate very well in the open ground, and it is therefore best to sow it in a hot-bed, if possible. Set the plants about a foot apart. About eighteen inches in height. Fine for the garden as well as for drying. Makes a good summer hedge. If the cottony coating which surrounds it is removed, the seed will be more certain to grow.

Gomphrena globosa , (Globe Amaranth,) <i>alba</i> , pure white,	5
globosa carnea , flesh-colored,	5



1, HELICHRYSUM.

2, HELIPTERUM.

3, POLYCOLYMPNA.

GOMPHRENA — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

<i>Gomphrena globosa striata</i> , red and white, striped,	5
<i>globosa rubra</i> , dark purplish-crimson,	5
<i>aurea superba</i> , orange, large and fine; pick before the lower scales drop,	10
Above mixed,	5

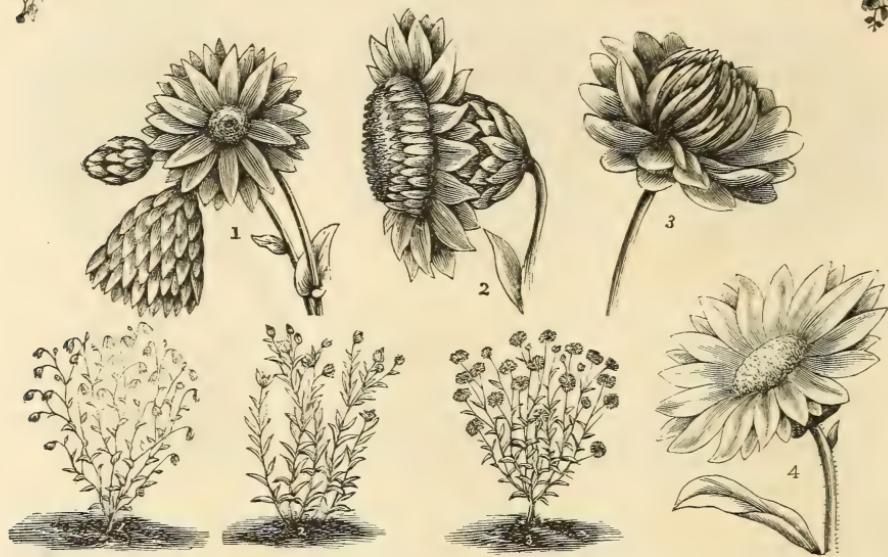
HELICHRYSUM, Nat. Ord. *Composite*.

An exceedingly handsome class, mostly large and showy plants for the border, and of the greatest value for winter bouquets and other floral ornaments. The flowers of all the varieties except the last five are large and full, and of a good variety of colors. Plants generally about two feet in height. Cut just before the flowers fully expand. Even the buds are handsome and make up beautifully. Always save a few buds to use with the flowers. Plant about a foot apart. Seeds germinate readily. The last five varieties are yellow, flowers small and delicate, and the seeds do not germinate freely. Sow them under glass, if possible.

<i>Helichrysum monstrosum</i> , large, showy flowers; variety of colors, double,	10
<i>monstrosum, Double Rose</i> , double, fine color; beautiful,	10
<i>monstrosum, Double Red</i> , very bright and fine,	10
<i>monstrosum, Double White</i> , pure,	10
<i>monstrosum, Double Yellow</i> ,	10
<i>bracteatum</i> , bright yellow; 18 inches,	10
<i>minimum</i> , dwarf; both flowers and buds excellent for wreaths, etc.; various colors,	10
<i>nanum atrosanguineum</i> , brilliant crimson; new; 1 foot,	10
<i>brachyrrhinchum</i> , dwarf, 6 inches,	10
<i>strictum</i> , (<i>Chrysoccephalum strictum</i>) new orange; 3 feet,	10
<i>elegans</i> , (<i>Morna elegans</i>) small, yellow flowers; 18 inches,	10
<i>capitatum</i> , (<i>flavissimum</i> ,) yellow; new; 18 inches,	10
<i>apiculatum</i> , resembling <i>H. strictum</i> , but broader foliage and much larger flowers,	20

HELIPTERUM, Nat. Ord. *Composite*.

<i>Helipteron Sanfordii</i> , one of the choicest Everlasting Flowers. The plants grow about a foot in height. The flowers are small, of a beautiful rich, yellow color, and grow in globular clusters,	15
<i>corymbiflorum</i> , new; fine clusters of white, star-like flowers; not showy in the garden, but good for drying,	15



1, RHODANTHE.

2, WAITZIA.

3, 4, XERANTHEMUM.

pkt. cts.

POLYCOLYMNA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Polycolymna Stuartii, a hardy, rather coarse annual, with large, white flowers, of no special beauty in the garden, but useful for winter flowers; trailing. (Eng. p. 71). 5

RHODANTHE, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

The most delicate and charming of our Everlasting Flowers; bell-shaped before fully expanded. Sometimes they suffer a little in dry weather, but generally do exceedingly well. Start the seed under glass.

Rhodanthe Manglesii , an old favorite; fine for house culture, but delicate for out-door; it often, however, makes a most beautiful display in the garden,	10
maculata , more hardy and robust than <i>R. Manglesii</i> ; rosy purple,	10
maculata alba , new; pure white, yellow disc,	15
atrosanguinea , new; a very beautiful flower; plant dwarfish and branching in habit; disk flowers dark purple and violet, ray scales bright purple or magenta,	25

WAITZIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

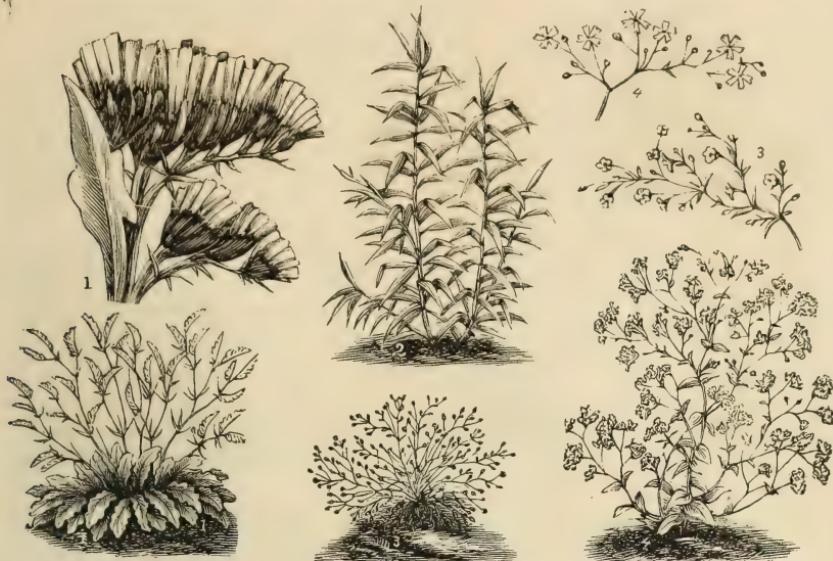
An interesting class of Everlastings, bearing their flowers in clusters; mostly delicate and pretty; the newer varieties very desirable. The flowers should be picked very early; or the center becomes discolored. The seed is very small, and should be grown under glass.

Waitzia aurea , new; fine yellow,	50
grandiflora , new; flowers large, golden yellow, abundant; plant strong,	50

XERANTHEMUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Free-blooming annuals, of neat, compact habit, growing about a foot in height. Leaves whitish or silvery. Flowers abundant and of the most desirable colors, on strong stems. Seeds germinate freely. Bear transplanting well. Set plants about ten inches apart.

Xeranthemum, Large Purple-flowered , the largest-flowered, very double and fine, . .	10
cæruleum , double; light blue,	10
cæruleum compactum , very compact, round-headed plant, dwarf,	10
Double White , very fine,	10
Mixed colors ,	10



1, STATICE.

2, ARUNDO.

3, GYPSOPHILA MURALIS.

4, GYPSOPHILA ELEGANS.

The following, though not *Everlastings*, are valuable for bouquets and other ornaments, and the *Statice* especially desirable for winter use.

GYPSOPHILA — Nat. Ord. *Silenaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

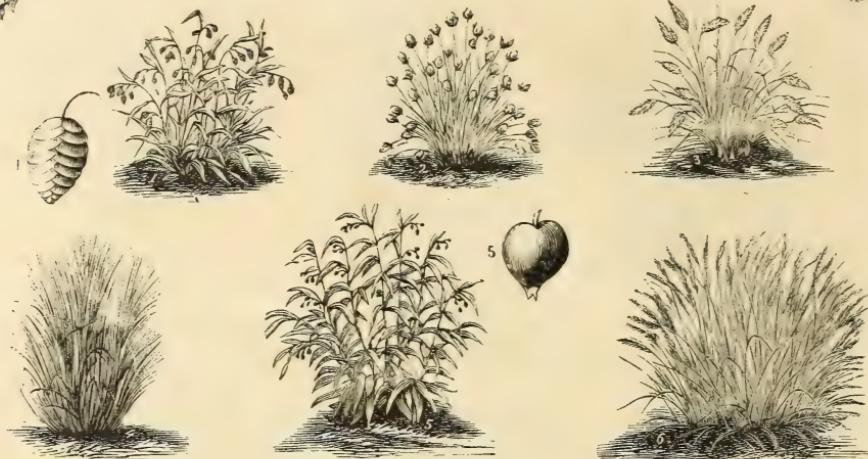
<i>Gypsophila elegans</i> , hardy annual; white; 6 inches; elegant for bouquets,	10
<i>muralis</i> , hardy annual; rose-colored flowers, continuing in bloom five or six months; fine for baskets; from Germany; 3 inches high,	10
<i>paniculata</i> , perennial; white, fine for bouquets, very showy; 6 inches,	10

STATICE — Nat. Ord. *Plumbaginaceæ*.

<i>Statice Bonducella</i> , half hardy annual; golden yellow flowers; 1 foot,	10
<i>Besseriana rosea</i> , perennial; small rose-colored flowers, very pretty,	10
<i>coccinea</i> , perennial; very fine,	10
<i>incana hybrida nana</i> , perennial; twelve varieties mixed,	10
<i>latifolia</i> , perennial; one of the best,	10
<i>sinuata</i> , beautiful annual; blue flowers; 1 foot,	10
<i>Thouinii</i> , dwarf annual; free flowering, flowers in spikes,	10

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Those who grow Everlasting Flowers for winter decoration will need a few of the Grasses to work up with them. If they would retain their color, as do the Everlastings, they would be invaluable; but they lose, even when dried with care, most of their green color, and then are of the ordinary shade of dried grass. In Europe, the Grasses are grown extensively and dyed of various colors, and in this condition we import them, and many varieties are really elegant, especially the *Stipa pennata*. Even without this coloring they will be found very useful. Cut about the time of flowering, tie up in little bunches and dry in the shade. Those that flower the second year, like the *Stipa* and *Bromus*, must be marked in some way or they will be destroyed for weeds, as they look so much like common grass. We have lost a good many crops for the want of this caution.



1. BRIZA.

2. LAGURUS.

3. PENNSETUM.

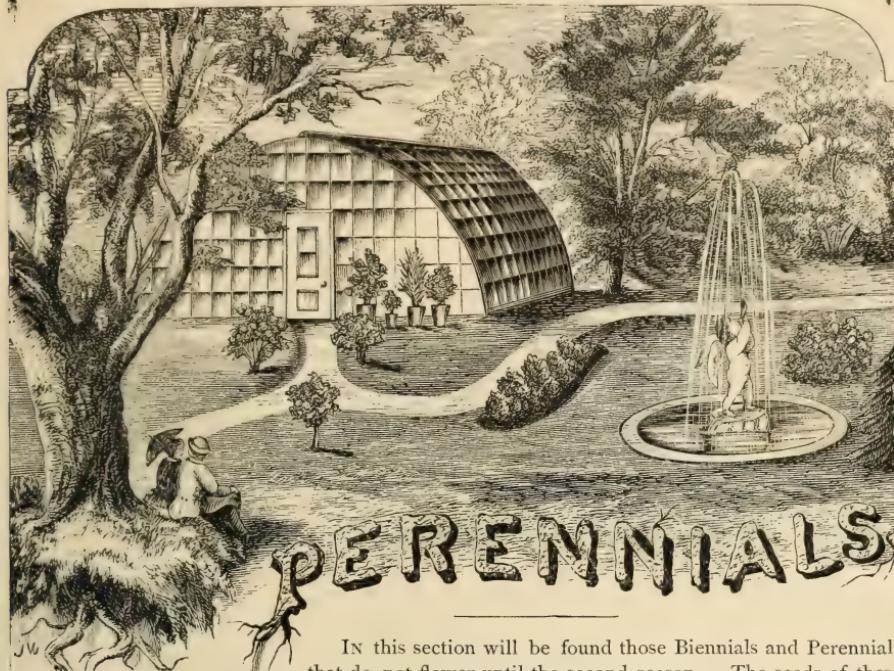
4. AGROSTIS.

5. JOB'S TEARS.

6. STIPA.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES — *Continued.*

	pct. cts.
<i>Ægilops cylindrica</i> , knotted, curious and pretty,	10
<i>Agrostis nebulosa</i> , the most elegant of Ornamental Grasses; fine and feathery; very delicate,	10
<i>Steveni</i> , beautiful light panicles,	10
<i>Andropogon bombycinus</i> , small heads covered with silky hairs; hardy perennial,	25
<i>sorghum</i> , tall, with beautiful chestnut colored panicles,	10
<i>Arundo Donax variegatus aureus</i> , perennial; strong stem, with golden yellow striped leaves; flowers shining like silver; 6 feet high,	25
<i>Avena sterilis</i> , (<i>Animated Oat</i> ,) 30 inches high,	10
<i>Briza maxima</i> , an elegant shaking Grass; one of the best of the Ornamental Grasses, perfectly hardy; sow in the open ground any time in spring; 1 foot,	5
<i>geniculata</i> , fine; small; flowers freely, and is always desirable; 8 inches,	5
<i>minor</i> , very small and pretty; sow early; 6 inches,	5
<i>compacta</i> , an erect, compact-growing, very distinct variety of Quaking Grass; new,	10
<i>Brizopyrum siculum</i> , new; dwarf; with shining green leaves; very pretty; 8 inches,	5
<i>Bromus brizæformis</i> , a very fine grass with elegant hanging ears; well adapted for bouquets, either in summer or winter; flowers second summer; something like <i>Briza maxima</i> ; 1 foot,	5
<i>Chloris radiata</i> , small growth and tassel-like; hardy; may be sown in the garden; 1 foot,	10
<i>Chrysurus cynosuroides</i> , (<i>Lamarkia aurea</i> ,) new; dwarf; yellowish, feathery spikes,	5
<i>Coix Lachryma</i> , (<i>Job's Tears</i> ,) grows about 2 feet; broad, corn-like leaves,	10
<i>Erianthus Ravennæ</i> , new; said to be as fine as Pampas Grass, which it resembles,	15
<i>Gynerium argenteum</i> , (<i>Pampas Grass</i> ,) the most noble grass in cultivation; flowers second season; not quite hardy here, though we have kept plants well by covering with leaves,	15
<i>Hordeum jubatum</i> , (<i>Squirrel Tail Grass</i> ,) fine,	10
<i>Isolepis gracilis</i> , perennial; very graceful, fine for flower baskets,	25
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i> , dwarf; showy heads; called Hare's-tail Grass; 1 foot; sow early,	5
<i>Panicum sulcatum</i> , perennial; very decorative, with palm-shaped foliage,	25
<i>Pennisetum longistylum</i> , a very graceful grass, growing 18 inches,	10
<i>fasciculatum</i> , new and fine,	25
<i>Stipa pennata</i> , (<i>Feather Grass</i> ,) magnificent grass, flowering the second season. Sow in boxes, as in beds it is often mistaken for common grass and destroyed,	15
<i>Trycholæna rosea</i> , a very beautiful rose-tinted grass; 2 feet,	10



PERENNIALS.

IN this section will be found those Biennials and Perennials that do not flower until the second season. The seeds of these may be sown in the spring with Annuals, or later in the summer. If planting is deferred until the season is hot and dry, few seeds will germinate, unless the soil is protected from the sun and kept cool and moist. This class of flowers generally do not bloom constantly or for a long season, and, therefore, are not suited for a position on the lawn, where a continuous show of flowers is not only desirable but really necessary. To me, however, the border of Perennials is the most interesting part of the flower garden. Every day almost it exhibits something new, some flower in bloom that you did not expect to see. A pleasant surprise awaits you at almost every visit. Always have a few Perennials, but a little retired. The Perennial Climbers are admirable, and when we have so few adapted to our climate, should not be neglected.

ADLUMIA, Nat. Ord. *Fumariaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

Adlumia cirrhosa, or Alleghany Vine, and sometimes called Wood Fringe. It is a beautiful biennial climber, leaves handsome, flowers pink and white, in clusters, and growing often more than twenty feet in one season. Sow seed in spring, in a damp, cool place, or keep the ground shaded. Usually the growth is not much the first year. Transplant in the autumn, if possible, though the spring will answer. (Eng. p. 78.) 10

ADONIS, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*.

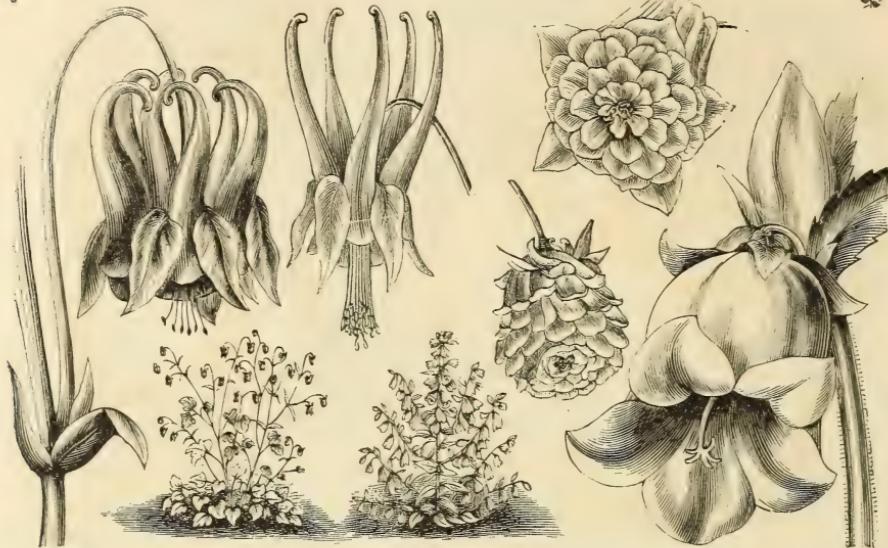
Adonis vernalis, a handsome perennial border plant; flowers yellow, and produced in May and June; prefers a rather light soil; seed may be sown where it is to flower; about a foot in height. (Engraving, p. 78.) 5

ALYSSUM, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*.

Alyssum saxatile compactum, superb golden yellow, compact, free-growing perennial, about 18 inches in height. (Engraving, p. 78.) 10

AQUILEGIA, (Columbine,) Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*.

A very showy and in every way interesting and beautiful genus of hardy perennials. Flowers curious and fine; colors varied and striking. Bloom early in the summer. Seed may be sown in the open ground. A bed of fine *Aquilegias*, when in flower, is not excelled.



AQUILEGIA—SINGLE AND DOUBLE.

CAMPANULA.

AQUILEGIA—Continued.

	pkt. cts.
Aquilegia, mixed varieties,	10
Carnation, or Striped, new; white, with broad red stripes; double; splendid;	10
Skinneri, very beautiful; colors scarlet and yellow,	20
gigantea, large flowers; robust growth,	15
lucida, light blue, large, strong grower,	15
lucida fl. pl., very double and perfect,	25

CAMPANULA, Nat. Ord. *Campanulaceæ*.

A class of plants generally of strong growth, perfectly hardy, free bloomers, and of great beauty. Seed may be sown in the open ground.

Campanula Carpatica, blue and white mixed,	10
Medium, (Canterbury Bell,) flowers large, blue; plant 2 feet in height,	10
White,	10
Rose,	10
Double Rose,	25
Double Blue,	10
Double White,	10
Double Lilac,	10
Single varieties mixed,	10
Double varieties mixed,	10
grandiflora, large, star-like, blue flowers,	10
Leutweinii, new; splendid light blue flowers, as large as Canterbury Bell; plant dwarf, only 1 foot,	20

CARNATION, (*Dianthus caryophyllus* var.) Nat. Ord. *Silenaceæ*.

The most magnificent of all the *Dianthus* family. Flowers large, beautiful, and delightfully fragrant; a rival of the Rose. Seed may be sown under glass in the spring, or in the open ground, and the second summer they will flower. Some will prove single, others semi-double, and these can be pulled up as soon as they show flower. Young plants are perfectly hardy; but when old, they are injured in the winter. A succession of young plants should be procured, either from seeds or from layers, every year.



1. CARNATION.



2.



2. DIGITALIS.

CARNATION — *Continued.*

	pkt. cts.
Carnation, German seed from named flowers,	25
Extra Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only,	50
Choicest, with white ground,	50
Choicest, with yellow ground,	50

DELPHINIUM, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*.

The Perennial Delphiniums, or Larkspurs, are exceedingly showy, the prevailing colors brilliant blue. Sow the seed in the spring, and very strong plants will be obtained by autumn, and flowers the next summer. Set the plants about eighteen inches apart. Transplant as soon as of good size, late in the spring or early in the autumn. (Engraving, p. 78.)

Delphinium <i>formosum</i> , brilliant blue, with white eye; splendid,	10
<i>formosum cælestinum</i> , new; celestial blue; flowers large, spikes long,	10
<i>Chinense</i> , fine shades of blue, white and pink, mixed,	10
New varieties mixed,	10

DIGITALIS, (Foxglove,) Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

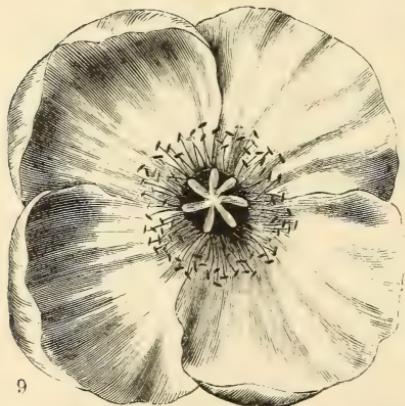
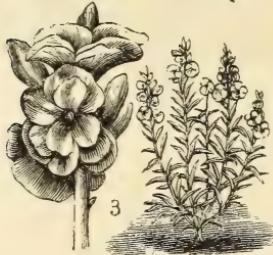
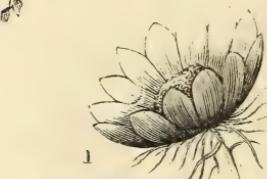
Showy and useful perennials for the border. Bloom the second summer from seed. New plants may be obtained by dividing the roots.

Digitalis <i>purpurea</i> , purple flowers; 3 feet,	5
<i>purpurea alba</i> , white; 3 feet,	5
<i>lanata</i> , white and brown; 2 feet,	5
<i>gloxinæflora</i> , new; beautifully spotted; very fine; 4 feet,	10
<i>Nevadensis</i> , red, purple spots; 3 feet,	10
<i>ferruginea gigantea</i> , tall and fine,	10
Mixed varieties,	10

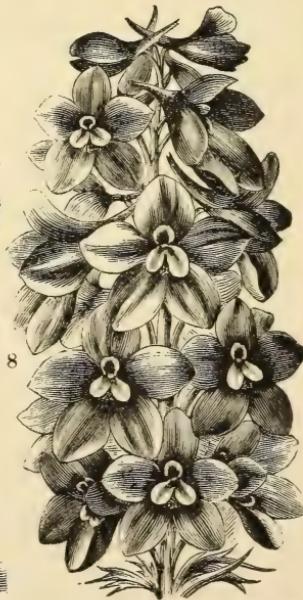
HEDYSARUM, (French Honeysuckle,) Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

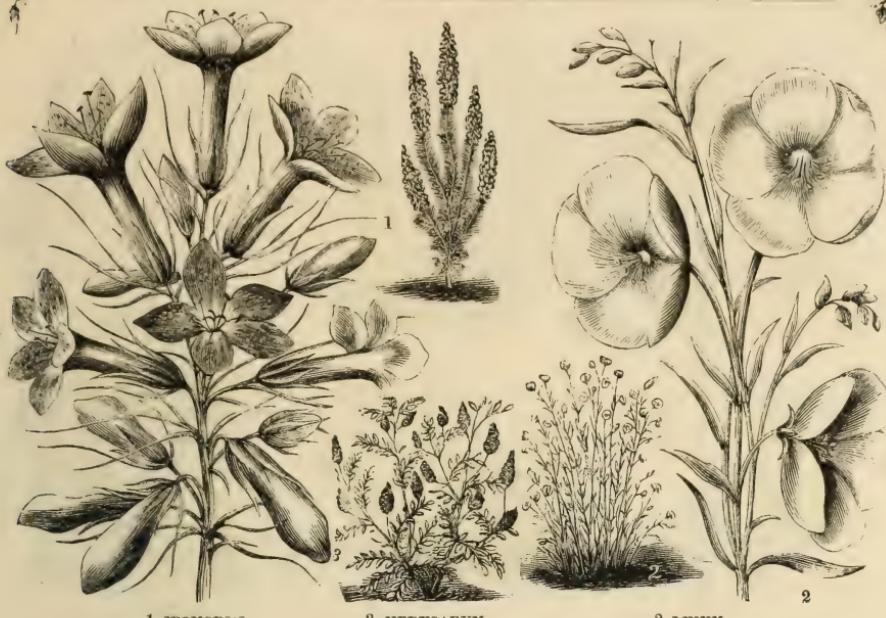
Almost all the species of this genus are handsome flowering plants, producing racemes of beautiful Pea-like flowers. The following are hardy biennials, sometimes flowering first season under favorable circumstances, and it sown early. (Engraving, p. 79.)

Hedysarum <i>coronarium</i> , fine scarlet,	5
<i>coronarium flore-albo</i> , white,	5



8





1. IPOMOPSIS.

3. HEDYSARUM.

2. LINUM

2

HOLLYHOCK, (Althea rosea,) Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

This old garden flower has much improved of late, and is becoming a great favorite with both amateurs and florists. In situations suitable for tall flowers, nothing can be finer than the double Hollyhocks. Biennials. New plants may be obtained from seed or by dividing the roots.

Hollyhock, Double, very double and fine, from the best named collections in Europe: more than 90 per cent. will produce excellent double flowers, I think. (Eng., p. 78.) 15

HONESTY, (Lunaria,) Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*.

Honesty, Purple, a showy, very hardy, free-flowering perennial, growing about two feet in height. Seed pods silvery white, and useful for winter bouquets. (Eng. p. 78.) 5

IPOMOPSIS, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceæ*.

Handsome, free-growing, half-hardy biennials, with long spikes of rich orange and scarlet flowers, not excelled for the conservatory or out-door decoration. Foliage very fine, similar to Cypress Vine, and growing three or four feet high. Bloom a long time. Difficult to keep over winter, but sometimes do well in a dry place. Much moisture in winter will kill them.

Ipomopsis aurantiaca, orange,

5

Beyrichii, scarlet, 5

elegans superba, orange scarlet, 5

rosea, new; fine, 5

cupreata, new, 5

Jaune Canarie, canary yellow, 5

LINUM, (Flax,) Nat. Ord. *Linaceæ*.

Very graceful and beautiful; delicate foliage and flower stems; the flowers appear as if floating in the air.

Linum perenne, blue, 10

perenne album, white, 10

perenne roseum, new; beautiful rose-colored, 10

luteum, yellow, 10

Narbonense, splendid, 10

candidissimum, large flowers, snowy white, 20



2. PERENNIAL PEA.



1. PENTSTEMON.

CENOTHERA, (Evening Primrose,) Nat. Ord. *Onagraceæ*.

pkt. cts.

Hardy and showy perennials, opening their large yellow flowers in the evening.

Cenothera Missouriensis,	5
Fraseri,	5
chrysanthæ, flowers resembling those of <i>C. Lamarckiana</i> ,	5

PAPAVER, (Poppy,) Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ*.

Very showy hardy perennials, with very large, bright flowers. Seed may be sown in the open ground. (Engraving, p. 78.)

Papaver bracteatum, scarlet; 3 feet,	10
croceum, orange; 1 foot,	10
orientale, very large; red; 3 feet,	10

PEAS, PERENNIAL, (Lathyrus,) Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

Sometimes called Everlasting Peas. Beautiful climbers, and valuable for covering arbors. Very hardy, and we highly recommend it. Nothing better for a climber.

Lathyrus latifolius, red	15
latifolius albus, white,	25
latifolius roseus, rose-colored,	15
grandiflorus splendens, large-flowered, showy,	20
rotundifolius, round leaves; purple,	25
Mixed varieties,	15

PENTSTEMON, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

A genus of very ornamental perennials, with long and graceful spikes of richly colored flowers. Seed may be sown in the open ground in May, in a cool, shady place, or under glass.

Pentstemon Wrightii, splendid scarlet,	15
Murrayanus, magnificent vermillion,	25
cordifolius, scarlet; fine for conservatory,	15
gentianoides coccinea, splendid scarlet,	20
grandiflorus, lilac-purple; 3 to 4 feet in height,	25



1, PICOTEE,



2, DOUBLE PINK.

PENTSTEMON — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

Pentstemon Cobæi, 2 feet in height; flowers delicate purple, throat dotted with maroon,	20
barbatus Torreyi, very fine; crimson and yellow; stem strong, 6 feet in height,	20
Mixed varieties,	15

PICOTEE, (*Dianthus Caryophyllus* var.,) Nat. Ord. *Silenaceæ*.

Very much like the Carnation, as fine, and more delicate in its coloring. Seed sown in the open ground in May or June, will flower well the next season; started under glass earlier, by fall will make strong plants. Treatment like the Carnation.

Picotee, German seed, from named flowers only,	25
Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only,	50

PINK, (*Dianthus hortensis*,) Nat. Ord. *Silenaceæ*.

Very closely related to the Picotee and Carnation, but smaller flowers, and more hardy. Flowers very beautiful and very fragrant. Seed may be sown under glass or in the garden. Treatment same as Carnation.

Pink, best double, mixed colors,	25
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POTENTILLA, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*.

Desirable herbaceous plants, about 18 inches in height; fine for mixing with shrubbery; colors brilliant. (Engraving, p. 78.)

Potentilla, mixed varieties, of best colors,	10
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PRIMULA, Nat. Ord. *Primulaceæ*.

The Primulas are not reliable in our climate, but very beautiful, and great favorites in many parts of Europe. They should be started under glass, and seem to do best if protected from the winter sun. Fine for a cold-house. Flower in early spring.

Primula auricula, fine mixed. (Engraving, p. 82.)	15
auricula, from named flowers,	25
elatior; (<i>Polyanthus</i>),	15
vulgaris, common wild English Primrose,	10



1, PRIMULA AURICULA.

2, PYRETHRUM.

3, VALERIANA.

4, BROMPTON STOCK.

PYRETHRUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

pkt. cts.

Many new and fine varieties of Pyrethrum have been introduced recently, and mainly from France. They come in part double from seed, and are worthy of trial. Generally hardy in this section.

Pyrethrum hybrida, double varieties mixed, 15

Parthenium flore-pleno, the common Double Feverfew. The plants require green-house treatment until the weather is warm in the spring, when they can be put in the border, 10

parthenifolium aureum, Golden Feather, prized for its yellow foliage; treatment as for the preceding, 25

ROCKET, (Hesperis,) Nat. Ord. *Cruciferæ*.

Fine early spring-flowering plants; very fragrant; excellent for bouquets; grow freely; about 18 inches in height.

Rocket, Sweet Purple, 5
Sweet White, 5

STOCK, BROMPTON, (Mathiola incana,) Nat. Ord. *Cruciferæ*.

A very beautiful Stock, biennial, but not hardy enough for our winters; excellent for winter flowers in the green-house, or for the border, if kept over winter in a cool, dry place, with plenty of light.

Stock, Brompton, best mixed colors, 25
Brompton, Violet, dwarf habit; new and beautiful, 25
Brompton, Carmine, the largest-flowering and most beautiful of the Winter Brompton Stocks; 80 per cent. coming double from seed, 50
Emperor, hybrid between Brompton and Annual; splendid for winter flowering, 25

SWEET WILLIAM (Dianthus barbatus,) Nat. Ord. *Silenaceæ*.

This old and popular flower has been improved greatly in the past few years. The *Perfection* or *Auricula-flowered* are of exceedingly beautiful colors, clear, distinct and varied; trusses of very great size, with single flowers as large as an American quarter. Treatment as for Carnation. (Engraving, p. 83.)

Sweet William, Perfection, 10
Common Double, 10
Dunetti, blood red; velvety texture, 10



1



ROCKET.



SWEET WILLIAM

VALERIANA, Nat. Ord. *Valerianaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

Hardy and quite ornamental border plants, bearing large corymbs of small flowers. Of easy culture, but preferring a cool situation. From two to three feet in height. (Eng. p. 82.)

Valeriana coccinea, fine scarlet,

5

rubra, red,

5

alba, white,

5

WALLFLOWER, (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*,) Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*.

A very fine class of biennial plants, but, like the Brompton Stock, will not endure our winters. Fine for houses, or may be lifted in the autumn and kept in a light cellar, or any cool, dry place, where there is light enough.

Wallflower, fine mixed colors, double,

20

SEEDS FOR THE GREEN-HOUSE.

Abutilon , finest varieties mixed,	50
Bocconia frutescens , a new and beautiful foliaged green-house plant, excellent for beds of ornamental-leaved plants,	50
Calceolaria hybrida tigrina , spotted; seeds saved from the best collection in Europe,	50
<i>hybrida tigrina nana</i> , six or eight inches in height, and is of very compact habit,	50
<i>hybrida grandiflora</i> , very large, superb flowers,	50
James' International Prize , saved from the choicest varieties only,	50
Campanula Vidalis , white; very showy; from the Azores,	50
Carnation , Remontant, or Tree Carnation , choicest Italian seed,	50
Centaurea gymnocarpa , desirable for its delicately cut and graceful white foliage,	25
<i>candidissima</i> , an effective white-leaved bedding plant,	25
<i>argentea</i> , foliage silvery white,	25
Chrysanthemum Indicum , finest double,	25



4. HELIOTROPE.

3. CINERARIA.

2. CIANTHUS.

1. CALCEOARIA.

<i>Chrysanthemum Pompone</i> , or Dwarf , splendid; seeds from choicest named flowers,	50
<i>Cineraria hybrida</i> , of first quality; most perfect,	25
<i>hybrida, New Dwarf</i> , of compact growth; very splendid,	25
<i>maritima</i> , white foliaged plant, similar to the <i>Centaureas</i> ,	10
<i>Cianthus Dampieri</i> , magnificent green-house shrubby climber; fine foliage and clusters of brilliant scarlet flowers. Finely adapted for out-door culture in the Southern States, as it delights in great heat and a light sandy soil. In California it grows most luxuriantly in the dry season, very often seen on trellises ten feet in height. We keep it in the house in winter, and put it out in the spring,	25
<i>Dampieri</i> , new varieties mixed,	50
<i>Fuchsia</i> , choice mixed,	50
<i>Geranium</i> , common mixed,	25
choicest fancy varieties, mixed sorts, packet of 5 seeds,	50
<i>Gloxinia hybrida</i> , best quality, fine, choice flowers, from Benary's choice collection,	50
<i>hybrida erecta</i> , a splendid variety, with upright flowers,	50
<i>Heliotrope</i> , best mixed,	25
<i>Hibiscus immutabilis</i> , rosy flowers; 3 feet,	10
<i>coccineus</i> , scarlet; 3 feet,	20
<i>Humea elegans</i> , a beautiful ornamental biennial, four feet high, with graceful dark flowers,	15
<i>Lantana</i> , finest mixed,	25
<i>Mandevilla suaveolens</i> , ornamental climber,	25
<i>Nerium Oleander</i> , common Oleander,	25
<i>Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose,)</i> <i>fimbriata</i> , red; extra,	50
<i>fimbriata</i> , white; extra,	50
<i>fimbriata striata</i> , new; white, fringed, striped with red,	75
<i>fimbriata erecta superba</i> , new; splendid variety,	75
<i>fimbriata erecta superba albo-violascens</i> , pure white on opening, changing to lilac-violet with red border; habit very fine, free bloomer,	75
Above varieties mixed,	50
<i>Fern-Leaved</i> , very pretty fern-like foliage,	75
<i>flore-pleno</i> , a large per centage of the flowers perfectly double, and good colors, 1.50	
<i>Solanum ciliatum</i> , very fine, red-fruited, fruit hanging on the plant a long time,	25
<i>Tropaeolum pentaphyllum</i> ,	25



GLADIOLUS.

SUMMER - FLOWERING BULBS.

The Summer Bulbs are a most useful and brilliant class of flowers, and becoming every year more popular, both among florists and amateurs everywhere. The *Gladiolus* now takes rank at the very head of the list, and the *Dahlia* still retains a good share of its old popularity. The Summer Bulbs are tender, and therefore destroyed by freezing, and must not be planted until frost is over in the spring. In the autumn they must be taken up before very hard frosts, and kept in the cellar or some other safe place until spring. They are easily preserved in good condition, and will richly repay for the little care required in their treatment. These Bulbs will not be forwarded until severe frosts are over, so that there will be no danger of injury on the way. Where Bulbs are ordered with Seeds, the *Seeds will be forwarded at once* and the Bulbs sent as soon as the weather will permit. Customers must not, therefore, feel disappointed because they do not find the Bulbs in the first package. To the Pacific coast only do we forward Summer Bulbs in the early winter, except where particularly desired for special purposes. Usually we can commence sending out Bulbs by the middle of March, filling orders from the Southern States first; but as we then have a large quantity of orders on hand, it is usually the middle of April before all are shipped, which is quite early enough for the Northern States.

GLADIOLUS.

The *Gladiolus* is the most beautiful of our Summer Bulbs, with tall spikes of flowers, some two feet or more in height, and often several from the same Bulb. The flowers are of almost every desirable color—brilliant scarlet, crimson, creamy white, striped, blotched and spotted in the most curious and interesting manner. The culture is very simple. Set the Bulbs from six to nine inches apart and cover about three inches. If set in rows they may be set six inches apart in the rows, and the rows one foot apart. The planting may be done at different times, from the middle of April to the first of June, to secure a long succession of bloom. Keep the earth mellow, and place a neat stake to support the spikes in storms. I have never known a case where the *Gladiolus* failed to give the most perfect satisfaction, opening a new field of beauty to those unacquainted with its merits. For in-door decoration, such as ornamenting the dining table, schools, churches, etc., it is unsurpassed, making a magnificent display with little trouble. In the

GLADIOLUS — *Continued.*

fall, take up the Bulbs, let them dry in the air for a few days, then cut off the tops and store the Bulbs out of the way of frost, for next season's planting. Look at them occasionally. If kept in a place too moist, they will show signs of moisture and perhaps mildew. If this appears, remove them to a drier position. If the Bulbs shrivel, it shows they are getting too dry; but they do not usually suffer from a dry atmosphere. In all foreign and American Catalogues several varieties are described as *white*. I have made descriptions as found true in my own grounds, but to prevent disappointment, will say I know of no reliable pure white Gladiolus.

	each.
Adonis , light cherry, marbled with white,	20
Agatha , large flowers, rose, with orange tinge, blazed with amaranth and spotted with yellow; new,	2.50
Aglae , rosy salmon, stained with carmine, large flowers,	30
Amabilis , vermillion, marbled with yellow, short spike,	20
Anna , cherry, tinged with orange, carmine stripe on white ground; new,	1.00
Aramis , long spike, large flowers, rose, slightly tinged with orange, edged with carmine cherry; lower division pure white, striped with bright carmine,	1.50
Archimede , reddish-salmon, stained with carmine,	20
Aristote , rose, stained and striped with carmine,	20
Athalia , long spike, large flowers, violet, slightly tinted with rose, blazed with purple; new color, dwarf,	1.75
Belle Gabrielle , lilac, rose and carmine,	75
Berenice , rose, streaked with carmine and purple,	30
Bernard de Jussieu , flower large, violet ground, shaded and tinted with cherry, stains purple on white ground,	2.00
Bijou , orange colored cherry, blazed with scarlet; new,	2.00
Bowiensis , vermillion scarlet; very tall spike; keeping in flower a long time,	20
Brenchleyensis , vermillion scarlet; an old and fine variety,	20
Calendulaceus , bright nanken, streaked with crimson,	30
Calypso , very light rose, marbled with purple,	35
Canary , light yellow, striped with rose, in some cases sporting to pink,	35
Celine , rosy white, streaked with rose and purple,	35
Ceres , white, striped and marbled with rose and purple, fine,	35
Charles Dickens , very delicate rose, tinted with chamois and blazed and striped with carmine; very large flower, fine habit and long in bloom,	75
Chateaubriand , cherry rose, streaked with carmine; very fine,	30
Citrinus , a very good yellow,	1.00
Cleopatra , large flower, soft lilac, with violet tinge, very fine; new,	1.50
Colbert , long spike, cherry red, tinted with orange, divisions lined with white,	1.75
Comtesse de Bresson , bright, fiery red, variegated with crimson,	25
Conde , long spike, large flowers, light orange red, white stain striped with carmine,	1.25
Coralie , white, tinted with rose and yellow, blazed with bright rose, stain yellow, dwarf,	1.25
Couranti fulgens , brilliant crimson,	15
Dánae , rosy white, marbled and striped with violet,	50
Daphne , light cherry, red stripes, stained with crimson,	25
De Candolle , fine flower; cherry and rose, beautifully striped with white and carmine,	75
De Lamarck , long spike, large flowers, cherry colored, tinted with orange, blazed with red, light center, pure white stain,	1.25
Don Juan , fiery orange red, whitish veins,	15
Dr. Andry , very brilliant scarlet, beautiful form,	20
Dr. Lindley , large flowers, perfect shape, ground delicate rose, edges of petals brighter rose, blazed with carmine and cherry,	1.00
Duc de Malakoff , brilliant light scarlet, with white base and throat, very fine,	50
Edith , large flower, rose-carnation with darker stripes,	20
Edith Dombrain , long splendid spike, large flowers, white ground, blazed with dark carmine, stain carmine purple,	2.50
Egerie , rosy salmon, striped and stained with red,	20

GLADIOLUS—Continued.

	each
Eldorado , fine, pure yellow, slightly striped with purple,	50
Emma , dwarf, very deep carmine,	15
Endymion , bright rose, tinged with purple, large,	30
Etendard , large flower, white, blazed with lilac, spike very long,	1.50
Fanny Rouget , bright rose, striped with carmine,	20
Fenelon , large flower, tender rose, tinged with violet,	1.50
Flavia , very deep red, splendid white throat,	50
Flora , large flower, perfect shape; white ground, shaded with lilac and rose; long, fine spike,	75
Floribundus , pinkish white, variable, early,	20
Galathea , fine pinkish white, with carmine spots and stains,	20
Gandavensis , red, marked with yellow, amaranth stripe,	10
Gil Blas , cherry red, variegated with carmine,	35
Goliah , light, rosy red; base striped with carmine, very large,	20
Hector , delicate rose, heavily striped and blotched with carmine,	20
Helene , white, spotted and striped with violet,	35
Henrietta , large flower, white, tinted with lilac, dwarf,	75
Homer , light amaranth, blazed with bright purple,	2.00
Horace Vernet , long spike of long flowers, bright purplish red, pure white stain, striped with red,	3.50
Ida , large flowers, white ground, tinted with rose, blazed with carmine rose, lower division light yellow,	1.25
Imperatrice , white, spotted and dashed with rosy carmine, beautiful,	20
Imperatrice Eugenie , (<i>Souchet</i>) very large flower, perfect shape, white, blazed with violet rose inside and violet lilac outside,	1.00
Isabella , pure white, with large, very dark carmine and violet stains,	75
James Carter , light orange red, very bright and fiery, with a large and fine pure white throat, and striped to edge of petals,	50
James Veitch , large flower, crimson, stained with violet,	75
James Watt , large flower, light vermillion, pure white throat, striped to tip of petals, fine habit,	75
Janire , salmon, flaked with crimson,	25
Jeanne d' Arc , white, tinged and striped with rose and purple,	35
John Bull , whitish, sometimes almost pink, large and excellent, striped with lilac,	25
Juno , white, striped with lilac, rich purple stains in throat, fine,	1.00
La Favorite , large flower, rose and dark carmine, lower divisions light yellow,	1.00
La Fiancee , very pure white, with small bluish violet stains,	1.50
La Poussin , light red, white ground, very pretty,	50
La Quintinie , light, brilliant rosy salmon, large and fine,	50
Lelia , peach blossom, stained with crimson and lilac, very fine,	35
Lord Byron , very brilliant scarlet, stained and ribboned with pure white, very showy,	75
Lord Granville , light yellow, stained with deep yellow and striped with lilac,	40
Lord Raglan , salmon, spotted with scarlet, vermillion throat,	50
L'Ornement des Parterres , white ground, blazed with lilac rose and carmine,	75
Louis Van Houtte , velvety carmine, branches freely, and flowers a long time,	20
Madame Adele Souchet , large flower, fine form, white ground, blazed with carmine, rose and purple, late,	60
Madame Basseville , large flower, cherry and whitish yellow,	50
Madame Binder , white, with purple and lilac stripes,	60
Madame Couder , light carmine shaded, ground of corolla rose,	20
Madame Desportes , large, white, inferior divisions striped with violet; new,	2.50
Madame de Vatry , white, slightly marbled with violet,	40
Madame Furtado , fine rose, blazed with carmine rose, large flower, long spike,	1.00
Madame Herincq , rosy white, marbled with violet,	20
Madame Leseble , pure white, large purplish rose stains,	60
Madame Place , rosy pink, white base and stripes,	75
Madame Sosthene des Jardins , white, with carmine; very late,	75



GLADIOLUS—Continued.

	each.
Madame Vilmorin , rose with white center, and edged with dark rose,	75
Marechal Vaillant , rich, deep pink, beautiful clear white throat and stripes, splendid,	1.25
Marie , pure white, stained with carmine,	75
Mars , beautiful scarlet,	25
Mary Stuart , white, tinged with rose,	2.50
Mathilda de Landevoisin , very large, rosy white, shaded with carmine,	50
Mazeppa , rosy orange, large yellow stains, striped with red, very fine,	25
Meteor , dark red, very brilliant, and pure white stain,	75
Mons. Blouet , rosy carmine, very large and fine,	20
Mons. Vinchon , light salmon, striped with white,	20
Nelly , white, blazed with carminate rose, with dark stain,	50
Neptune , deep pink with lilac shade, white ground and stripes,	20
Nestor , large flowers, light yellow, lower division darker yellow striped with red,	1.25
Newton , large, dark red, light ground, lined with white,	1.00
Ophir , dark yellow, mottled with purple,	75
Osiris , purple, marked with white, dwarf, late,	25
Othello , light orange red, very pretty,	20
Pallas , rose, shaded with orange, with violet and carmine spots,	20
Pegase , rosy salmon, mottled with carmine and maroon,	20
Pellonia , deep rose, mottled with crimson,	20
Penelope , large flower, white, carnation flakes,	35
Phedre , long spike, pure white, bordered and blazed with cherry rose,	3.50
Phidias , fine spike, brilliant purple, ground tinted with violet, pure white stain, striped with carmine cherry, showy,	3.50
Primatece , long spike, large flowers, fine rose tinged with lilac, blazed with bright carmine, carmine stain on white ground, showy,	3.50
Prince Imperial , very large, white, slightly flesh-colored, stained with carmine and violet,	25
Prince of Wales , very bright fiery red, stained with white and striped with violet,	1.00
Princess of Wales , white, blazed with carmine and rose, stained with deep carmine,	40
Queen Victoria , very large flower, pure white, stained with carmine, splendid,	75
Racine , cherry, tinged with violet, white center,	1.50
Raphael , white ground, striped with purple, shaded with violet, late,	30
Rebecca , white, shaded with lilac,	30
Redoute , large flowers, fine rose, tinted with violet, blazed with bright carmine, white stain,	1.25
Rosini , long spike, amaranth red, lined with white,	1.50
Sapho , long spike, large flowers, fine cherry, tinted with orange, lower division stained with pure white, striped with bright red, brilliant,	2.50
Shakespeare , large and perfect shape, white, blazed and stained with carmine rose,	1.50
Sir John Franklin , long spike, large flowers, fine satin-like rose, inferior divisions white,	3.50
Solfatare , sulphur yellow,	75
Sulphureus , sulphur colored,	40
Surprise , amaranthine currant colored, dwarf in habit, and keeps in flower a long time,	15
Talisman , long spike, large flowers, violet, with a large margin of carmine cherry, ground white, divisions lined with pure white,	3.50
Triomphe d'Enghien , carmine, shaded with yellow, dwarf,	15
Van Spandonk , long spike, fine flowers, bright fiery red,	2.50
Velleda , very delicate rose, with lilac stains, large flower,	50
Vesta , white, shaded and marked with carmine,	35
Zelinda , long spike, bright rose, blazed with dark carmine, dwarf,	1.25
Zenobia , fine spike, rose, tinted with violet, blazed with dark carmine, center well lighted, white stain edged with carmine, fine,	1.25

MIXED GLADIOLUS.

Very fine Mixed Varieties of various shades of red,	per dozen, \$1.00,	15
“ “ “ of light colors and white,	“ 2.00,	20
“ “ “ of all colors,	“ 1.00,	15

We can furnish Mixed Gladiolus, purchaser to pay Express charges, at \$5.00 per hundred.



DAHLIAS—FLOWER AND PLANT.

DAHLIAS.

My collection of Dahlias this season is much larger and finer than ever before, as I added to my stock all the new prize sorts of Europe, this spring, and I hardly think it excelled by any collection in the world. At the time of writing this, (October 8th,) I have five acres in full bloom in one field, and from these the drawings above were taken this day, besides thousands in other places. After discarding unworthy sorts, I have about two hundred choice varieties, and have exhibited them this autumn at the Fairs of about one-half the States. The Dahlia is divided into three pretty distinct classes, as follows:

Show Dahlia, growing from three to four feet in height, and embracing all our finest sorts, fit for exhibiting at Horticultural Shows, from which the name is derived; the flowers ranging in size from two and a half to four inches in diameter.

The Dwarf or Bedding Dahlia grows only about eighteen inches in height, and makes a thick, compact bush, as shown in the engraving, page 91, and covering a good deal of surface. Flowers of the usual size. They make good beds, covering the ground well.

The Pompon or Bouquet Dahlias make pretty, compact plants, about thirty inches in height. We have endeavored to show their appearance in the engraving, page 91. The leaves are small, and the flowers about one inch and a half in diameter. Desirable for bouquets.

In addition to those named I have small quantities of many other sorts. When the selection is left to me, I will endeavor to give perfect satisfaction.

Tubers can be sent as soon as danger from frost is passed—about first of April. Price, except in the select list of scarce sorts, 30 cents each, and \$3.00 per dozen. To those who wish to make a large collection, or plant extensive beds, we will sell at \$20.00 per hundred.

SHOW AND FANCY DAHLIAS.

DARK COLORS.

Aristides, deep crimson, shaded purple.
Andrew Dodds, dark maroon, shaded purple.
Alliance, dark maroon.
British Triumph, rich crimson.
Coronet, purple.
Champion, fine crimson.
Crimson Monarch, tall, free bloomer.
Emperor, bright claret, tinted purple.
Edward Purchase, deep crimson.
George Elliott, purple.

George White, large, deep purple.

Gipsy King, mulberry.

High Sheriff, very dark, nearly black.

Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, bluish, purple tipped.

Indian Chief, deep crimson, shaded violet.

Imperialis, imperial purple.

Othello, very dark purple.

Purple Acme, large, purple.

Purple Gem, bright purple, good shape.

Roundhead, bronze, new color.

DAHLIA — *Continued.*

YELLOW AND BUFF.

Amy Creed, yellow and salmon.
Bullion, yellowish buff.
Canary, pale yellow.
Chairman, buff.
Collosus, yellow, very large flower.
Commander, chrome yellow.
Fanny Purchase, bright yellow.
Goldfinder, golden yellow.
Immortal, clear yellow.
John Powell, buff.
Queen of Primroses, primrose yellow.
Redan, deep buff, fine form and habit.
Toison d' Or, fine, bright yellow.
Vice President, orange buff, free and constant.
Yellow Boy, pure deep yellow, very large flower.

YELLOW GROUND.

Amazon, yellow, with scarlet edge.
Andromeda, yellow, red center and tip.
Billy Button, buff, striped maroon.
Chang, yellow, striped with crimson.
Charles Turner, yellow, edged with crimson.
Golden Eagle, yellow, heavily tipped with red.
Goliah, pale yellow, ground tipped with rose.
Grand Sultan, buff, very much striped with red.
James Hunter, golden ground, laced with orange lake.
Jenny Deans, orange, striped with purple.
John Downie, yellow, tipped with red.
Lady Elcho, pale yellow ground, edged with rosy crimson.
Leah, fine shade of orange, tinted with rose.
One in the Ring, yellow, heavily edged with rosy purple.
Queen of Beauties, pale straw, purple tip.
Rose of Gold, orange and red.
Royalty, golden yellow, dark center.
Sunshine, yellow, marked with red.

WHITE AND BLUSH GROUND.

Adonis, French white, tipped with lilac.
Alice Gair, light, distinct violet tip.
Bird of Passage, white, tipped with pink.
Carminata, blush, heavily tipped with carmine.
Caroline Tetterell, white, tipped with lilac.
Dawn, cream ground, tipped with rosy purple.
Emily, blush, suffused with rose.
Flossie Williams, light, flaked violet.
Flossy Gill, light, heavily edged with violet purple.
Galatea, white, striped with purple and maroon.
Harriet Tetterell, blush, deeply edged with dark purple.
Heroine, light, slightly shaded.
Julia Wyatt, creamy white, tipped and shaded.

Lady Derby, blush, purple tip, fine form.
Lady Jane Ellis, cream ground, tipped with purplish rose.
Lady Popham, white, delicately edged with lavender.
Lottie Atkins, white and lilac, small and perfect.
Marchioness of Bath, blush, rosy purple tip.
Mary Lander, white, purple striped.
McMahon, heavy plum tip on light ground.
Mrs. B. unton, pure white ground, laced deep purple.
Mrs. Coleman, creamy white, tipped with violet.
Mrs. Dorling, light ground, purplish crimson tip.
Mrs. Savory, white, laced with purple lilac.
Mrs. Watts, blush, tipped rosy violet.
Nettie Buckell, light blush, tinted pink.
Princess of Prussia, blush, edged with purple.
Princess of Wales, blush, slightly edged with lilac.
Purple Flake, white, flaked with purple.
Queen of Sports, white and lilac, striped with purple.
Tabby Cat, light, edged and striped with purple.
Unique, white, edged with violet rose.

SHADES OF LILAC AND SOFT PURPLE.

Alice, rosy lilac.
Arthur, deep lilac, full size.
Blushing Fifteen, rosy lilac, perfect form.
Celestial, bluish lilac.
Harvard, rosy purple, fine shape.
Paul of Paisley, fine lilac.
Pretender, deep lilac.
Rosy Queen, rosy purple.
Rose Unique, soft rosy purple.

WHITE.

Anna Neville, white, constant.
Constance, blush, fine form.
Miss Henshaw, white, large and full.
Poins de Belge, white.
Princess, white, large, full and constant.
Purity, pure white.
Snowdrift, clear white, full flower.
Snowdrop, pure white, fine habit, free bloomer.
Woman in White, large, white, new.

SHADES OF SCARLET AND RED.

Autumn Glow, saffron red.
Fancy Boy, light scarlet.
Firefly, fine deep scarlet, small and compact.
Flamingo, vermilion scarlet.
Fox Hunter, deep scarlet.
Hamlet, Indian red.



DWARF DAHLIA.



POMPON DAHLIA.



TUBROSE.

DAHLIA — *Continued.*

Mirefield Beauty, fine red, splendid form

Mr. Dix, crimson scarlet.

Paradise Williams, clear claret.

Sir George Smythe, bright crimson.

OTHER SHADES

Copperhead, copper color.

Ebor, chocolate, dark maroon stripes.

Formosa, pale pink, new and desirable.

Gazelle, clear fawn.

Lady Paxton, red, tipped with white.

Leopardess, lilac, striped and spotted crimson.

Miss Kennedy, buff rose, striped with crimson.

Mrs. Hogg, rose.

Mrs. Wyckham, rosy fawn.

Mulberry, new color.

Pauline, buff, with distinct white tip.

Polly Perkins, yellowish buff, tipped with white.

Provost, salmon and buff, exquisite flower.

Startler, nearly black, tipped with white.

Summertide, chocolate, tipped with white.

Tiffany, light fawn.

Wonderful, lilac purple, striped and flaked.

BOQUET OR POMPON.

Ardens, brilliant scarlet.

Bird of Roses, rose, tipped with carmine.

Burning Coal, deep yellow, intense scarlet.

Cochineal Rose, cochineal red.

German Youth, rosy lilac.

Dr. Schwebes, crimson scarlet.

Emotion, bright crimson, tipped with white.

Jennette, red, tipped with white.

Little Bird of Kosztriz, blush, tipped carmine.

Little Dorrit, soft violet purple.

Little Fireball, bright scarlet.

Little Gem, buff orange.

Little Goldlight, gold, tipped with scarlet.

Little Julius, carmine red.

Little Lina, blush, tipped with violet purple.

Little Madonna, crimson, tipped with white.

Little Mistress, very dark.

Little Model, rosy crimson, light center.

Little Phillip, creamy buff, edged with lilac.

Little Purple Rose, purple.

Little Valentine, crimson.

Little Virginie, bright rosy purple.

Patti, rosy ground, tipped with carmine.

Progress, pale peach.

Seraph, buff, tipped with orange red.

Sinchinke, light ground, tipped with red.

Vedette, soft purple.

White Aster, pure white.

DWARF BEDDERS.

Alba floribunda, white; free bloomer.

Dwarf Queen, purple, tipped with white.

Gem of the Dwarfs, red, tipped with white.

Orange Boven, orange, free bloomer.

Pearl, pearly white.

Royal Purple, purple.

Sambo, dark maroon.

NEW VARIETIES.

This section embraces new and scarce varieties. Price, 60 cents each; \$6.00 per dozen.

Alice Purchase, purple tipped, fine and full.

Glory of Summer, rich, glowing salmon.

Earl Radnor, fine plum, extra large.

Incomparable, yellow, heavily tipped claret.

Flora Wyatt, orange, flaked red, fine, fancy.

James Cocker, new, purple, fine color and form.



1. CALLA.

2. CALADIUM.

3. TRITOMA—FLOWER AND PLANT.

DAHLIA—Continued.

James Grieve, yellow, deeply edged crimson.
John Harrison, very dark maroon, fine and large.

John Neville Keynes, splendid yellow, large and constant.

John Sealey, lilac, striped with purple, large showy.

Judy, light yellow, striped and spotted scarlet.
King of Primroses, large, beautiful primrose.

Lady Dunmore, side of petal yellow, striped crimson, tipped white.

Lothair, yellow ground, deeply edged carmine.

Mary Keynes, fawn ground, heavily edged with bright rosy purple.

Mrs. Bunn, white, striped with purple, beautiful flower.

Punch, salmon ground, striped and spotted with scarlet.

Richard Dean, yellow ground, flaked with rich crimson.

Rising Sun, large flower of intense scarlet, fine bedder.

William Lucas, yellow, lightly edged with puce.

TUBEROSE.

A beautiful, white, wax-like, very sweet-scented, double flower, growing on long stems two feet in height, each stem having many flowers. Plant as soon as the soil is warm. The original bulb will not flower the second time, but the small bulbs or offsets may be saved in a dry, warm place, and planted the next spring for future flowering. It will take two year's culture to make flowering bulbs. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen. (Engraving, p. 91.)

CALLA.

The well known Egyptian Lily, or Lily of the Nile. Its large, white flowers are splendid in the winter, and the plant will succeed well under very unfavorable circumstances in the house, and is the very best plant we have for Aquariums, as it grows beautifully in water. 50 cents each.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

This is one of the most showy foliage plants, with very large green leaves, more than a foot in length, nearly as much in breadth, of a very light brilliant green. Roots should be taken up in the autumn, and treated like the Dahlia. Roots, 50 cents each.

TRITOMA.

I have a fine stock of the beautiful *Tritoma uvaria* which throws up a strong flower stem, four or five feet in height, with a spike of red and yellow flowers, exceedingly striking, called in



1, TIGRIDIA.

2, DICENTRA.

3, MADEIRA VINE.

Europe the *red-hot poker*. No flower excited more attention at the State Fairs where I exhibited them than these. The Tritoma is nearly hardy in this latitude, being injured in the winter only occasionally. For safety we always take the plants up in the autumn, and place them in a cold cellar, covering the roots with earth or sand. A cold-frame or pit will answer just as well. Further South they will do well in the open ground in winter. They are very fond of moisture, and succeed admirably in wet places with a mucky soil, and are a beautiful ornament for the borders of artificial ponds, fountains, &c. They are extensively used for this purpose in Europe, and with the most brilliant effect. Fine roots, 50 cents each; per dozen, \$5.00.

MADEIRA VINE.

An excellent climber, with beautiful, thick, glossy, light green, almost transparent leaves, climbing almost to any desired height. The flowers are small, borne in racemes, and very sweet-scented. It thrives in the house better than any climber, except, perhaps, the Ivy; makes an excellent screen for windows; is unsurpassed for baskets, and extremely useful as an out-door climber, growing very rapidly. 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

TIGRIDIA.

A beautiful and curious shell-like flower, giving abundance of bloom for a long season. A small bed of these bulbs is scarcely ever without flowers. About eighteen inches in height.

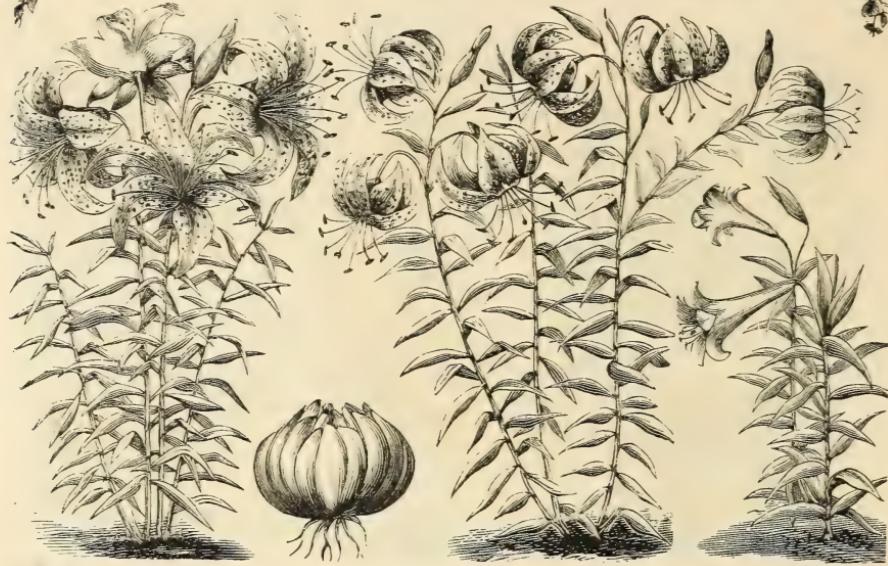
Tigridia conchiflora, yellow and orange, with dark spots. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

CANNA.

The Canna is a fine foliage plant, making a good bed alone, but particularly desirable as the center of a group of foliage plants, of which it is one of the very best. Growing from three to four feet. The leaves are sometimes two feet in length, of a beautiful green, some varieties tinted with red. The flowers are on spikes, pretty but not conspicuous. Roots can be taken up and placed in the cellar. They flourish and are vigorous in the dryest and hottest weather. Good roots, 50 cents each. (Engraving, p. 37.)

OXALIS.

Pretty foliage, pink flowers. Very desirable for a border. Per dozen, 75 cents.



LILUM AURATUM.

LILUM LANCIFOLIUM.

LILUM LONGIFLORUM.

HARDY PLANTS, BULBS, &c.

The following are very desirable Hardy Plants that endure the winter well, and once planted will continue to improve for a number of years. They may be increased by dividing the roots.

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS.

A hardy, beautiful plant, with fine gracefully drooping racemes nearly a foot in length, of heart-shaped, curious, pinkish flowers, sometimes called Bleeding Heart, 25 cents each. (Eng. p. 93.)

DAY LILY.

The popular White Day Lily, or Funkia. Flowers somewhat trumpet-shaped and white. Price, 50 cents each.

Blue Day Lily, with clusters of light blue flowers, smaller than the white but more numerous. Price, 25 cents each.

LILIES.

The Lilies are becoming so popular and so well known, that a lengthy description will not be required. My autumn Chromo for 1871 gives life-like portraits, painted from nature, of all the best varieties. The following are recommended. The bulbs are sound and well preserved for spring planting.

	each.	per doz.
Lilium auratum , the new magnificent Japan Lily,	\$0 50	\$5 00
<i>atrosanguineum</i> , dark red, marbled with orange,	50	
<i>candidum</i> , common white,	20	2 00
<i>Japonicum longiflorum</i> , pure white, trumpet shaped, 5 inches long,	25	2 50
<i>lancifolium rubrum</i> , white and red,	25	2 50
<i>lancifolium roseum</i> , white and rose,	25	2 50
<i>lancifolium Extra</i> large bulbs of either the above,	50	5 00
<i>lancifolium album</i> , white,	50	5 00
<i>lancifolium punctatum</i> ,	1 00	
<i>tigrinum</i> , Tiger Lily,	20	2 00
<i>Thunbergianum grandiflorum</i> , large cluster of dark red flowers, 2 ft.,	70	



CHINESE PÆONY — FLOWER, PLANT AND ROOT.

CHINESE PÆONIES.

The Chinese Pæonies are so valuable on account of their large size, beautiful coloring and delightful fragrance, and so entirely hardy and vigorous, that I am anxious all my customers should have at least a *White* and *Pink* variety.

Fragrans , one of the best pink varieties,	\$0 25
Double White ,	50
Amabilis , outer petals rose, inner creamy white,	50
Amabilis grandiflora , outside petals flesh color, inside delicate straw color, large and fine,	50
Anemoneflora striata , outer petals rosy violet, inside rose and salmon,	50
Beaute Francaise , outside deep rose, center salmon,	50
Bicolor , deep rose, yellow center, marked with red,	50
Buyckii , rose, shaded with salmon,	50
Centripetala , outside petals pink, second row fringed, center full,	50
Claptoniana , creamy white, inside petals straw color,	50
Comte de Paris , purplish rose, full and fine,	50
Delicatissima , delicate rose, large and sweet,	50
Diversiflora , outer petals white, inside straw color, fringed,	50
Dr. Bretonneau , rosy violet, large and fine,	50
Duchesse d'Orleans , violet rose, salmon center,	50
Elegans , outside petals flesh color, center yellowish with spots of red,	50
Elegantissima , outside petals blush, inside salmon,	50
Latipetala , outside petals flesh, center yellowish,	50
Lilacina plena , pale rose, center tinged with salmon,	50
Lutea variegata , outside petals flesh color, center yellowish and fringed,	50
Papillionacea , outside petals rose, center yellow, changing to white,	50
Perfection , outside petals rose, inside salmon marked with purple,	50
Plenissima rosea superba , very large and full, deep rose, tinged with salmon,	50
Poiteau , clear rosy blush, large and sweet,	50
Pomponia , outside petals large, purplish pink, center salmon,	50
Pottsii , dark purplish crimson, distinct and fine,	50
Pulcherrima , rose and salmon,	50



IVY.



LILY OF THE VALLEY.



ANEMONE JAPONICA—FLOWER AND PLANT.

PAONIES—Continued.

	each.
Reevesii, delicate rose, center petals fringed,	50
Rosea mutabilis, deep and pale rose, changeable, distinct and fine,	50
Striata rosea alba, blush, nearly white, inside fringed, with red markings,	50
Striata speciosa, pale rose, center whitish, large and sweet,	50
Triomphe du Nord, violet rose, shaded with lilac,	50
Variegata plenissima, rose and pink shaded, very large and full,	50
Vicomtesse de Bellevale, blush, center bright salmon, fringed,	50
Victoria tricolor, outer petals rose, center yellowish white,	50

ENGLISH GARDEN PINKS.

The Pinks are more hardy than the Carnations, and equally beautiful and fragrant. Color usually white, with fine colored margin or center. The Pinks always give satisfaction, and should be more generally cultivated. Price, 35 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

ANEMONE JAPONICA ALBA.

One of the most beautiful of our autumn flowering, hardy, herbaceous plants. About two feet in height. Flowers pure white, about an inch in diameter. Blooms abundantly. Roots 25 cents.

IVY PLANTS.

For in-door decoration, baskets, etc., the Ivy is unsurpassed. It is nearly hardy in this latitude. Plants, 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1.00 each, according to size. The last full four feet.

VIOLETS.

Sweet Violet, the beautiful double, very fragrant Violet, (*Viola odorata.*) 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen. Perfectly hardy, and flower early in spring.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

Fine strong young plants of Carnations and Picotees, of good quality and assorted colors, that will bloom the first season, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

The well known little fragrant flower, so delicately hung, and so sweet and graceful every way. Good clumps, 50 cents.

PERENNIAL PHLOX.

Strong roots of several fine varieties, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen. Flower abundantly latter part of summer.

DAISY.

Plants of fine double, white and red, 20 cents. Blooms well in spring and autumn.

PANSY.

Plants of best varieties, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen. Choice plants, and colors assorted.

HOLLYHOCK.

Good plants of last season's growth, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen. Will bloom first season.



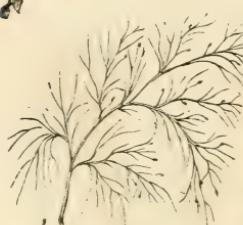
THE VEGETABLE DEPARTMENT of my Catalogue affords me increased pleasure each year, because annual experiments on my own grounds, and better acquaintance with the vegetables and vegetable growers of Europe and America, enable me to make each volume more reliable than its predecessor.

My travels in Europe have afforded abundant sources of in-

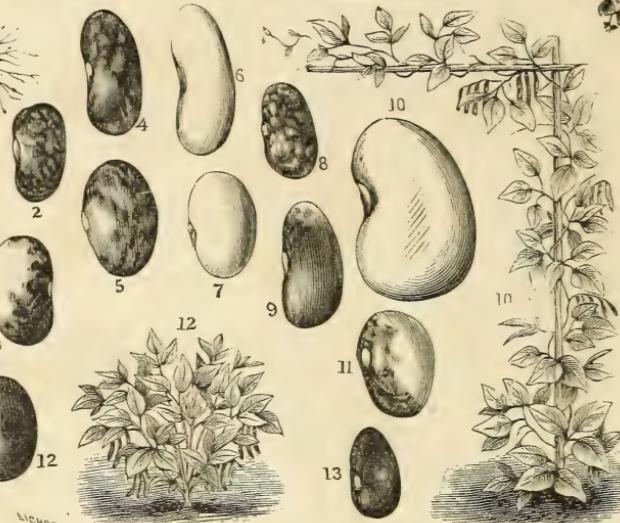
formation, which, I flatter myself, I have not been slow to improve. All possible pains have been taken in growing and importing to secure the greatest possible purity, while the vegetating properties are tested before packing, and no seeds will be permitted to leave my establishment that will not grow with fair treatment. Having taken the greatest possible pains to grow and obtain Vegetable Seeds of entire purity, I feel certain my customers will be well served, though I must admit that a good deal remains to be learned and done by the growers of Vegetable Seeds. Every possible encouragement should be given to the growth of Vegetables, and we urge the managers of State and County Fairs to offer liberal premiums, and appoint competent committees on Vegetables, so that growers may be encouraged to grow choice Vegetables in the best possible manner. In England always, and in Canada very often, have we seen splendid collections of Vegetables at the Agricultural Shows, but never, that we remember, a large or excellent display in the United States. *We cannot make half ounces except where stated in the Catalogue, nor can we make half packages in any case.*

ASPARAGUS.

This, now popular vegetable, is a native of the salt marshes of Europe and Asia. The seed may be sown either in the spring or autumn, in drills, about one inch deep, and the rows wide enough apart to admit of hoeing—about a foot. An ounce of seed is sufficient for a drill fifty feet in length. Keep the soil mellow and free from weeds during the summer, and in the fall or succeeding spring the plants may be set out in beds, about a foot apart each way. The beds should be narrow, so as to permit of cutting to the center without stepping upon them. The plants may be allowed to remain in the seed-bed until two years old. Before winter sets in, cover the beds with about four inches of manure. A good many varieties are advertised, with but little difference. Salt is an excellent manure for Asparagus, and an efficient assistant to the cultivator, keeping down the weeds with very little labor. When grown in large quantities, Asparagus may be planted one foot apart in the rows, and the rows three feet apart, for horse culture. Cut for use the second year after planting.



ASPARAGUS.



DWARF BEAN.

RUNNING BEAN.

ASPARAGUS—Continued.

pkt. cts.

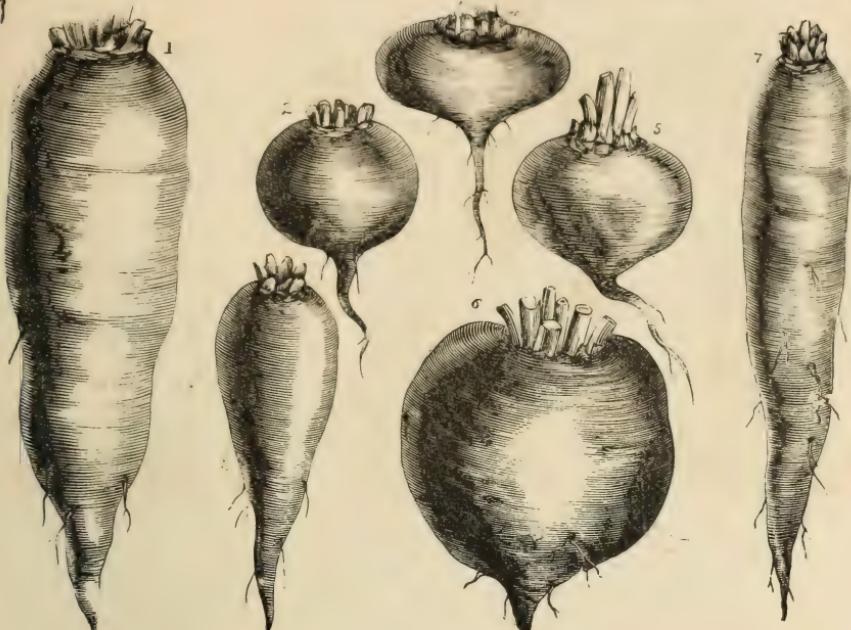
Asparagus, Grayson's Giant, the best English sort; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents, 5
Conover's Colossal, new, large, and of rapid growth; per lb., \$2.00; oz., 20 cents, 10
Giant Ulm, a popular German variety, large and superior; lb., \$1.50; oz., 15 cents, 10

For prices of Asparagus roots, see last pages.

BEAN.

Beans like a dry and rather light soil, though they will do well in any garden soil if not set out too early in the spring. Nothing is gained by planting until the ground is tolerably dry and warm. The Dwarf varieties grow from twelve to eighteen inches in height, need no support, and are planted either in drills or hills. The drills should be not less than a foot apart, two inches deep, and the seed set in the drills from two to three inches apart. The usual method in hills is to allow about four plants to a hill, and the hills two by three feet apart. Rows are best for the garden. A quart of ordinary sized Beans is about fifteen hundred, and will sow two hundred and fifty feet of rows, or one hundred and fifty hills. Hoe well, but only when dry. Running Beans are generally less hardy than the Dwarfs. The usual way of planting is in hills, about three feet apart, with the pole in the center of the hill. A very good way is to grow the running varieties in drills, using the tallest pea brush that can be secured conveniently. When the plants reach the top of the brush, pinch off the ends. The effect will be to cause greater fruitfulness below. In a stiff soil, especially, the Lima comes up better if planted carefully with the eye down, the hill a little elevated.

Dwarf or Snap Bean—Early Rachel , the earliest, and very hardy; desirable as a String Bean; per pint, 25 cents. (Engraving, fig. 9.)	10
Early Valentine , very early and tender for String Beans; pint, 25 cts. (Eng. fig. 8.)	10
Early China , early, tender for String Beans, good for shelling; pt., 25 cts. (Eng. fig. 3.)	10
Early Mohawk , a hardy, productive, and excellent String Bean; a week later than the above varieties; per pint, 25 cents. (Engraving, fig. 4.)	10
Wax or Butter , a scarce and yet popular variety wherever known; early; the pods a waxy yellow, solid, very tender, and almost transparent, stringless; seeds black when ripe; per pint, 35 cents. (Engraving, fig. 13.)	15
Refugee , hardy, abundant bearer, flesh thick and tender; one of the very best for pickling, on account of its thick flesh; not very early; will produce pods fit for eating in about eight weeks from planting; per pint, 25 cents. (Eng. fig. 2.) . .	10



BEETS.

BEAN — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

Dwarf or Snap Bean — White Wax , the pods somewhat resemble the black-seeded Wax or Butter variety, but are not as tender. It does pretty well for shelling.	15
Per pint, 35 cents,	15
White Kidney or Royal Dwarf , one of the very best for shelling, either green or dry; per pint, 25 cents. (Engraving, fig 6, p. 98.)	10
White Marrowfat , clear white, large, almost round, fair as a String Bean, and first class for use shelled, either green or dry; per pint, 25 cents. (Eng. fig. 7, p. 98.)	10
Running Beans — London Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry , a hardy, productive, round, speckled Bean, tender for Snap Beans, and excellent either green or dry; per pint, 35 cents. (Engraving, fig. 5, p. 98.)	15
Concord Pole , a most desirable Bean, and the best substitute for the Lima, where this variety does not succeed; per pint, 40 cents. (Engraving, fig. 11, p. 98.)	15
Large Lima , the most buttery and delicious Bean grown. Plant in a warm, sandy soil, if possible, not too early; per pint, 40 cents. (Engraving, fig. 10, p. 98)	15
Scarlet Runner. This is the favorite Snap Bean of Europe, and nothing else will sell as soon as it appears in market. It is planted in rows and allowed to run on the ground. Per pint, 40 cents,	15

BEET.

The Beet is a favorite vegetable, and is exceedingly valuable, being in use almost from the time the seed-leaf appears above ground until we are looking for its appearance the next year. Treated like Spinach, the Beet is unequalled, and can be used in this way until the roots are large enough for cutting up. To preserve the roots in fine condition during the winter, take them up carefully before hard frosts, and pack them in a cool cellar, and cover them with earth. For spring use they may be pitted in the ground. The seed will germinate more surely and rapidly if put in warm water and allowed to soak for twenty-four hours. The soil should be rich, mellow and deep. Plant in drills, about two inches deep, and the rows about twelve or fifteen inches apart. The plants may be thinned out and used as



BEET — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

needed from the time they are two inches in height, finally leaving the plants in the rows about six inches apart. Set the seeds in the drills about an inch apart. An ounce of seed will sow about seventy-five feet of drill, and five pounds are sufficient for an acre.

Beet, Extra Early Bassano , an early, good Beet, tender and juicy; flesh white and rose; grows to a good size; when sown late, it keeps well in the winter, and by some is preferred over all others for a winter Beet. (Engraving, fig. 4, p. 99.)	Per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 15 cents,	10
Early Blood Turnip , turnip-shaped, smooth, tender and good; about ten days after Bassano. (Engraving, fig. 2, p. 99.)	Per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 15 cents,	10
Dewings Turnip , a good red, but not dark, Turnip Beet, about a week earlier than Blood Turnip; smooth skin and small top, and growing much above ground. Flesh tender and delicate, but not very solid; good for spring and summer use. (Engraving, fig. 5, p. 99.)	Per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents,	10
Egyptian Blood Turnip , the earliest variety grown, and valuable on this account. Not as productive as the later varieties; per oz., 30 cents,		15
Early Yellow Turnip , a variety of the <i>Blood Turnip Beet</i> , differing mainly in color; the roots are bright yellow, as are also the leaf stems and nerves; a good early Beet; per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents,		10
Henderson's Pine Apple , compact, short-topped variety; roots medium sized and of a deep crimson; much liked here by gardeners and amateurs. (Engraving, fig. 3, p. 99.)	Per lb., \$2.50; per oz., 25 cents,	15
Long Blood Red , a popular winter sort; long, smooth, blood red; sweet and tender. (Engraving, fig. 7, p. 99.)	Per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 15 cents,	10
Imperial Sugar , the sweetest Sugar Beet, said to contain 17 per cent. of sugar; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 15 cents,		10
Carter's St. Osyth , new and excellent; per lb., \$2.50; per oz., 25 cents,		15
Swiss Chard , a variety cultivated for the leaf stalks, which are served up like Asparagus. The young leaves are treated as Spinach. Some of my customers say, recommend the Swiss Chard as delicious—superior to Asparagus, and lasting longer. They will bear cutting often. (Engraving, p. 101.)		
Large Ribbed Scarlet Brazilian , per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents,		10
Large Ribbed Yellow Brazilian , per lb., \$2.25; per oz., 25 cents,		15
Large Ribbed Silver , per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 15 cents,		10
Beck's Improved Sea Kale , a variety of Beet with beautiful and tender leaves, becoming very popular in Europe for cooking as "greens"; oz., 40 cents,		25
Mangel Wurtzel, Long Red , for cattle. (Engraving, fig. 1, p. 99.)	Per lb., 75 cents; per oz.,	10
Carter's Mammoth Long Red , of very large size and good quality. I saw it on exhibition in Europe, last season, some three feet in length and of great weight; per lb., 80 cents; per oz.,		10
Long Yellow , for cattle; per lb., 75 cents; per oz.,		10
Olive-Shaped Red , large, for cattle; per lb., 75 cents; per oz.,		10
Carter's Improved Orange Globe , the very best round Mangel grown. (Engraving, fig. 6, p. 99.)	Per lb., 80 cents; per oz.,	10

BORECOLE, or KALE.

The Kales are not very much grown in this country, though favorites in Europe, and every year are becoming better known here. In the neighborhood of New York and other large cities, some varieties, especially that known as German Greens, are grown somewhat largely for market.

Borecole, Dwarf German Greens, or Sprouts , bluish green, resembling Ruta Baga tops, and of fine flavor. The plan is to sow in rows, about a foot apart, in September, and gather in early spring, like Spinach; per oz., 15 cents,	5
Purple Kale , like the Scotch Kale except in color, and will endure more frost; per oz., 25 cents,	10



SWISS CHARD.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

BORECOLE.

BORECOLE, or KALE—*Continued.*

pkt. cts.

Borecole, Cottagers' Kale, the favorite English variety, dwarf in habit, and most beautifully curled. Hardy. Treatment as for Cabbage, except that it should remain in the ground until needed for use; per oz., 25 cents,	5
Green Curled, or Scotch Kale, dwarf in habit, very spreading, nicely curled, and bright green. Treat like Cabbage. Very hardy, and may be cut from the open ground all the early part of winter. Frost improves it. Per oz., 25 cents,	5
Carter's Improved Garnishing Kale, a number of very fine varieties, very beautiful both in form and color, much used in Europe for ornamental purposes; per oz. 40 cents,	10

BROCOLI.

Brocoli is very much like Cauliflower; as a general thing, somewhat coarser in appearance and flavor. It is also more hardy; and this is of great advantage in latitudes where the winters are mild, as there Brocoli can be left out, and may be cut as fast as it heads during the winter. Here, it would have to be taken up and placed in the cellar or pit. Treatment as for Cauliflower.

Brocoli, Purple Cape, one of the hardest and most popular varieties, and the most certain to form a good head; the earliest of the purple varieties; per oz., 60 cents,	10
Walcheren, comparatively new, and so much resembling the Cauliflower that the difference is hardly perceptible; creamy white; per oz., \$1.00,	15
Southampton, fine, hardy, large, yellow variety—one of the old popular sorts, like Portsmouth, Sulphur etc.; per oz., 40 cents,	5

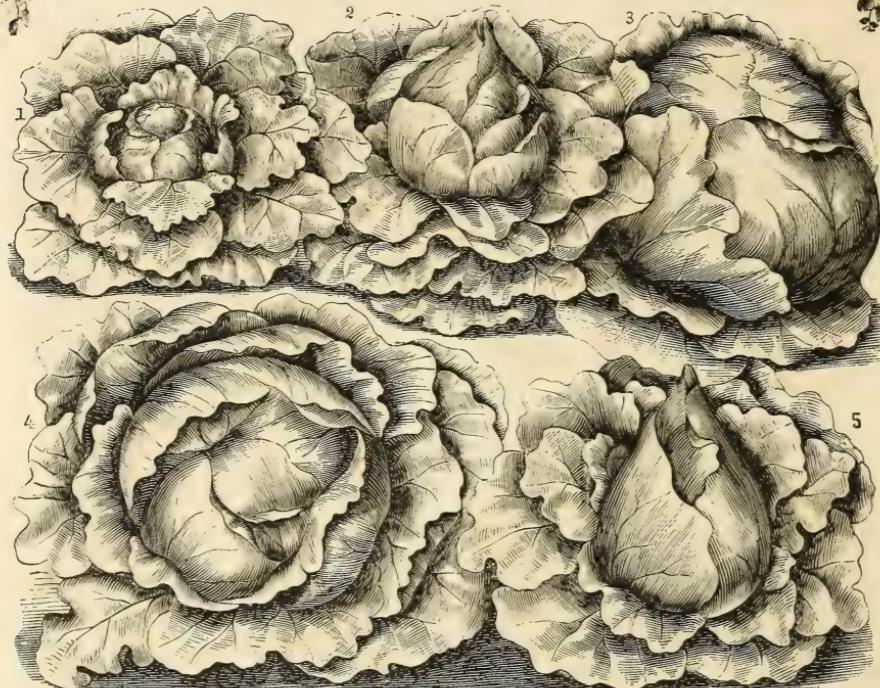
BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

A valuable member of the Cabbage family, giving a great number of little heads on the main stalk, as shown in the engraving. The stem sometimes grows more than four feet in height. These small heads are very tender and delicate in flavor late in the fall, or they can be kept in the cellar for winter use. Culture, same as for Cabbage.

Brussels Sprouts, per lb., \$2.25; per oz., 20 cents,	5
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CABBAGE.

The Cabbage requires a deep, rich soil and thorough working. If these requirements are met and good seed obtained, there is no difficulty in obtaining fine, solid heads. For early use, the plants should be started in a hot-bed or cold-frame; but seed for winter Cabbage should be sown in a seed-bed, early in the spring. Some varieties seem to do best if the seed



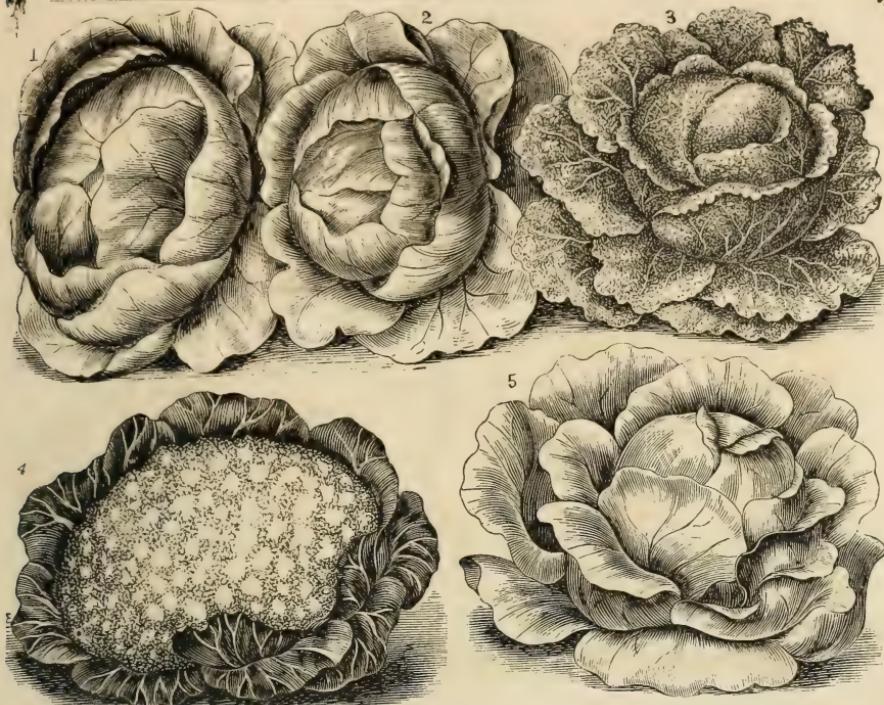
CABBAGES.

CABBAGE — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

is sown in the hills where they are to remain; and this is particularly the case with the Marblehead varieties. Sow two or three seeds where each plant is desired, and then pull up all but the strongest. The large varieties require to be planted about three feet apart; the small, early sorts, from a foot to eighteen inches. Always give Cabbage a deep, rich soil, and keep it mellow. For early winter use, store a few in a cool cellar. The main crop will be better kept out of doors, set in a trench closely, head down, and covered with straw, and a little earth over all. For very early summer Cabbage, it is well to sow seed in September, in a cold-frame, and the plants will be strong in November. Protect them by covering the frame during winter, giving plenty of air. Set out as early as possible in the spring.

Cabbage, Early Dwarf York, small, very early; lb., \$2.00; oz., 20 cents,	5
Large York, larger than above, round head; good summer and fall sort; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20 cents,	5
Wheeler's Imperial. This is one of the best early varieties we have ever tried. Every plant heads if it has but half a chance; per lb., \$2.50; per oz., 25 cents,	10
Little Pixie, very early, small, and of delicate flavor; per lb., \$2.50; oz., 25 cents,	10
Early Wakefield, (American seed,) the great favorite with market gardeners for the New York market; the earliest, and sure to head. The seed is true and the best; per oz., 75 cents; per half oz., 45 cents. (Engraving, fig. 1.)	20
Early Wyman, a comparatively new variety, almost as early as Wakefield, larger, but not as solid; very popular around Boston, for market; but with us it has seemed very variable in character; per oz., \$2.00; per half oz., \$1.20,	35
Fearnaught, a new early English Cabbage, claimed to be the earliest known; per lb., \$3.50; per oz., 35 cents,	10
Large French Oxheart, a fine heart-shaped Cabbage, coming in use after Early York, and other of the earlier sorts; very tender and fine flavored, and heads freely; per lb., \$3.50; per oz., 35 cents,	10



4. CAULIFLOWER.

5. CHAPPELL'S RED PICKLING CABBAGE.

CABBAGE—Continued.

pkt. cts.

Cabbage, Enfield Market, large, compact head; early and superior; lb., \$2.50; oz., 25 cts.,	10
Sugar-loaf, a very good early variety, with a conical or sugar-loaf shaped head; a great favorite with many; per lb., \$2.50; per oz., 25 cents,	10
Winningstadt, a fine tender variety, sugar-loaf in form; one of the best summer sorts; if sown late, good for fall or even winter; per lb., \$4.00; oz., 40 cents. (Engaving, fig. 2, p. 102.)	10
Early Schweinfurth, an early Cabbage, for summer and autumn use, and of large size, but not solid; per oz., \$1.25; per half oz., 75 cents. (Eng. fig. 3, p. 102.)	30
Filderkraut. This is comparatively new, but has become the general "crout," or "kraut" of Germany. I import the seed directly from Stuttgart, at the request of some of my German customers; lb., \$4.00; oz., 40 cents. (Eng. fig. 5, p. 102.)	10
Erfurt Large White, large; excellent; per lb., \$5.00; per oz., 40 cents,	10
Stone Mason Marblehead, a large, solid, tender and excellent free-heading winter Cabbage; per lb., \$5.00; per oz., 40 cents. (Engraving, fig. 2.)	10
Marblehead Mammoth, an excellent, very large winter Cabbage; heads freely, and with good soil will grow to an enormous size; oz., 75 cts. (Eng. fig. 4, p. 102.)	15
Robinson's Champion. This is one of the largest Cabbages grown, and of good quality for so large a growth. It sometimes weighs 60 pounds; lb., \$2; oz., 20 cts.,	5
Large Late Drumhead, a very superior drumhead variety, grown from choice heads; per lb., \$5.00; per oz., 50 cents,	10
Premium Flat Dutch, heads well and keeps over finely; per lb., \$5.00; per oz., 50 cents. (Engraving, fig. 1.)	10
Large Flat Dutch, good for fall or winter crop, resembling the Drumhead; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20 cents,	5
Flat Brunswick Drumhead, fine, late; per lb., \$4.00; per oz., 40 cents,	10
Drumhead Savoy, one of the very best winter Cabbages; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20 cents. (Engraving, fig. 2.)	5

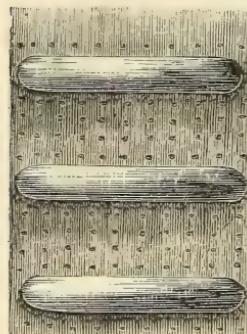
CABBAGE — *Continued.*

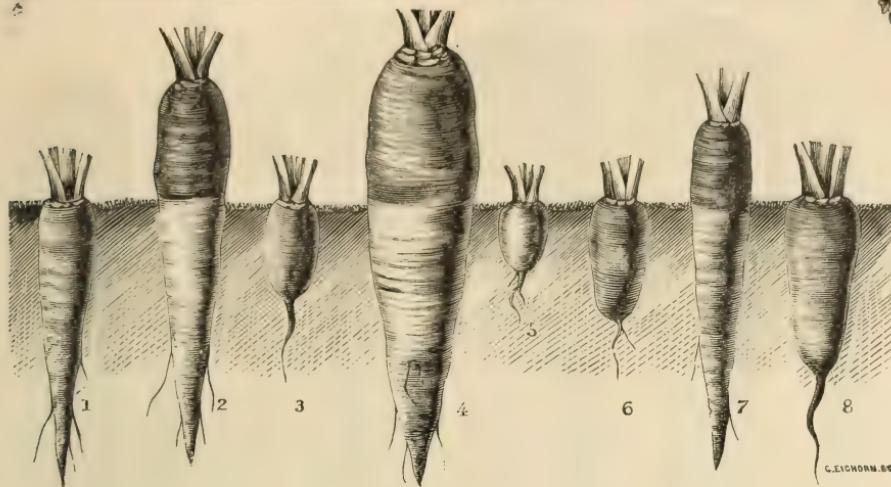
	pkt. cts.
Cabbage, Dwarf Green Curled Savoy , heads small and rather loose; very hardy and excellent; plants may be set eighteen inches apart; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20 cents,	5
Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy , heads round and very solid, and of fine quality; forms its heads very early; per lb., \$3.00; per oz., 30 cents,	10
Chappell's Red Pickling , new, of brighter color and more true to the kind than any other variety of red or pickling Cabbage; per lb., \$3.75; per oz., 35 cents,	10
Large Late Blood Red , pure; for pickling; per lb., \$2.25; per oz., 20 cents,	5
Early Blood Red , early variety; will make fine winter Cabbage, if sown quite late in the open ground; per lb., \$2.50; per oz., 25 cents,	10

CAULIFLOWER.

The most delicate and delicious of all the Cabbage family, and requiring the same culture and treatment; but, being more delicate, the good culture and richness of soil recommended for Cabbage are absolutely necessary for Cauliflower. Gardeners often sow seed in autumn for early Cauliflower, and keep the plants over in frames; but by sowing the early varieties in the spring, in a hot-bed or cold-frame, or even in an open border, they can be obtained in pretty good season. They require a deep, very rich soil, and the earth should be drawn well toward the stem, especially late in the season, when the flowers are about to form. For late Cauliflower, sow the seed in a cool, moist place, on the north side of a building or tight fence, and they will not be troubled with the little black beetle, so destructive to everything of the Cabbage tribe when young. The flower buds form a solid mass, of great beauty and delicacy, sometimes called the "curd," on account of its resemblance to the curd as prepared for cheese making. Its appearance we have attempted to show in the engraving, page 103. In the autumn, plants which have not formed the "flower," or "curd," may be taken up and placed in a light cellar, with earth at the roots, and they will generally form good heads for winter use. The best Cauliflower I saw in Europe were grown on mucky or swamp land, thrown up in wide ridges, wide enough for three or four rows, leaving a ditch of water between each, as shown in the engraving. Every evening the water was thrown upon the Cauliflower by means of a tin pan, like a small milk pan, fastened to a long handle. The ditches were occupied with Water Cress, and the two crops were said to be very profitable.

Cauliflower, Early Paris , early and fine; short stalk, white head; per oz., \$1.50; half oz., 90 cents,	20
Erfurt Large Early White , a large and excellent early Cauliflower; per oz., \$2.50; per half oz., \$1.50,	30
Erfurt Earliest Dwarf , the earliest variety grown; low, with pure white curd; the best and surest to head, so acknowledged by the best gardeners of Europe; per oz., \$2.00; per half oz., \$1.20,	25
New Imperial , a new French variety, represented as large and very early, and in every way superior; per oz., \$2.00; per half oz., \$1.20,	25
Early London , a well known and valuable variety; oz., \$1.00; half oz., 60 cents,	15
Lenormand's , one of the largest and hardiest of the Cauliflowers; very fine; per oz., \$2.00; per half oz., \$1.20,	25
Lenormand's Short-Stemmed , new; extra fine; per oz., \$3.00; half oz., \$1.80,	40
Large Asiatic , a fine, large, late variety, one of the best large sorts; per oz., \$1.00; per half oz., 60 cents,	15
Stadholder , a large German variety; very large head and fine flavor; per oz., \$1.00; per half oz., 60 cents,	15
Walcheren , a very hardy variety, and by many considered the best; per oz., \$1.00; per half oz., 60 cents,	15
Carter's Dwarf Mammoth , early, dwarf, compact and hardy; per oz., \$1.00; per half oz., 60 cents,	15





CARROTS.

CARROT.

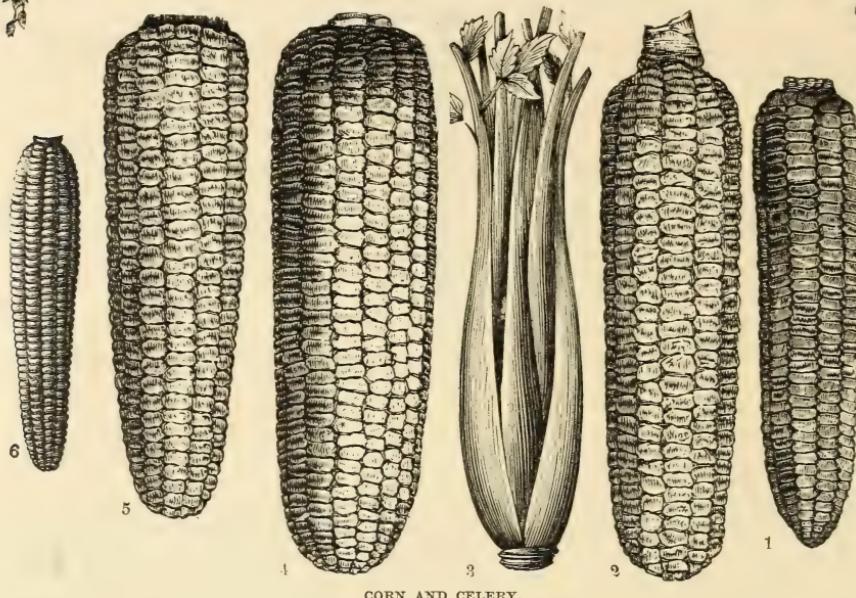
pkt. cts.

The Carrot should always be furnished with a good, deep, rich soil, and as free from stones and lumps as possible. It is waste of time and labor to try to grow roots of any kind on a poor or unprepared soil. Seed should be got in early, so as to have the benefit of a portion of the spring rains. Sow in drills about an inch deep; the drills about a foot apart; and at thinning, the plants should be left at from four to five inches apart in the rows, according to kind. The Short Horn may be allowed to grow very thickly, almost in clusters. To keep the roots nice for table use, place them in sand in the cellar; but for feeding, they will keep well in a cellar, without covering, or buried in the ground. An ounce of seed will sow about one hundred feet of drill, and two pounds is the usual quantity per acre.

Carrot, Early Very Short Scarlet , the most desirable for forcing, and much prized in Europe for soups. (Engraving, fig. 5.) Per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20 cents, . . .	10
Early French Short Horn , small; best for table; preferred by some for all purposes, even for stock; per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents. (Engraving, fig. 3.) . . .	5
Half Long Scarlet Stump Rooted , larger than Short Horn, and a desirable table variety. (Engraving, fig. 6.) Per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents,	5
Half Long Scarlet , a very desirable Carrot either for table or feeding, sweet and productive. (Engraving, fig. 8.) Per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents,	5
Long Orange , per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 15 cents. (Engraving, fig. 1.)	5
Altringham , selected; red; fine; lb., \$1.25; oz., 15 cents. (Engraving, fig. 7.) . .	5
Large Orange Belgian Green-Top , rich, fine for feeding; per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 15 cents. (Engraving, fig. 2.)	5
Long White Belgian Green-Top , fine for cattle; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cts. (Engraving, fig. 4.)	5

CELERY.

To obtain good Celery, it is necessary that the plants should be strong and well grown. Sow the seeds in a hot-bed, or cold-frame. When the plants are about three inches in height, transplant to a nicely prepared bed in the border, setting them about four or five inches apart. When some eight inches high, and good stocky plants, set them in the trenches — about the middle of July is early enough. Too many make trenches by digging out the top soil, and only putting a few inches of mold at the bottom, and never obtain good Celery. The trenches should contain at least eighteen inches of good soil and well rotted manure, in about equal portions. Take off all suckers and straggling leaves at the time of transplanting. Earth up a little during the summer, keeping the leaf-stalks close together, so that the soil cannot get



CORN AND CELERY.

CELERY—Continued.

pkt. cts.

between them; and during September and October, earth up well for blanching. Those who grow Celery for market extensively do not use trenches, but make the soil deep and rich, and plant in rows, earthing up with the plow. Take up the plants late in the fall, just before winter sets in. A little may be placed in the cellar, covered with sand or earth, for immediate use. The best way of keeping is to dig a trench about a foot wide, deep enough to stand the stalks of Celery erect, leaving the tops a foot below the surface. Place them in this trench, without crowding; then cover with boards and plenty of leaves and straw. This can be opened at any time during the winter, commencing at one end, and removing enough to the cellar to last a week or ten days.

Celery, Turner's Incomparable Dwarf White, one of the very best varieties, growing stout, crisp, and of exceedingly fine nutty flavor; per oz., 25 cents,

5

Cole's Crystal New White, dwarf, solid, crisp, and good flavor; per oz., 25 cts.,

5

Lion's Paw, fine, large, white; per oz., 25 cents,

5

Goodwin's White, very fine, solid; per oz., 25 cents,

5

Sandringham Dwarf White, a new variety, gaining much popularity in Europe; produced by the gardener to the Prince of Wales; solid, crisp, and of fine flavor; per oz., 75 cents,

15

Boston Market, of low growth, somewhat branching, white, crisp, and a favorite of the market gardeners in the vicinity of Boston; per oz., 50 cents,

10

Sealey's Leviathan, white, very large and solid, unsurpassed in flavor; per oz., 25 cents,

5

Brighton Hero, new; very fine pink; per oz., 25 cents,

5

Laing's Mammoth Red, fine flavor, large; excellent keeper; per oz., 25 cents,

5

Ivery's Nonsuch, fine, new red variety; per oz., 25 cents,

5

Carter's Incomparable Dwarf Dark Crimson. Like *Turner's Incomparable Dwarf White* in everything but color, being of a fine crimson; oz., 30 cents,

10

Turnip-Rooted, (Celeriac), forming turnip-shaped bulbs, of Celery flavor; per oz., 20 cents,

5

Seed for Flavoring. This is seed too old for vegetation, but excellent for pickles, flavoring, etc.; per lb., \$1.00; per oz.,

10

CHICORY.

pkt. cts.

This is the best substitute for Coffee. Should be planted in the spring, like Carrots, and receive the same culture. In the autumn the roots may be taken up, washed clean, cut up and well dried, and afterwards roasted and ground like Coffee. An ounce will sow about one hundred feet of drill; from two to three pounds to the acre. It is so hardy and so well adapted to our climate that it is very likely to become a weed.

Chicory, Large Rooted Long Magdeburg, per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 10

CORN.

The varieties of Sweet Corn I offer are the finest grown, and great pains have been taken to secure entire purity. After years of trial, I am satisfied that the following list embraces all that can be desired, from the very earliest to the latest. Those who wish to plant largely for market, I can supply by the bushel.

Corn, Early Minnesota , by far the best <i>very early</i> Sweet Corn we have ever tried. Plant rather dwarf, ears fine for so early a variety, and of good quality; per pint, 30 cents. (Engraving, fig. 1, p. 106.)	10
Campbell's Extra Early Sixty Days , an early, good corn, sweet, with very small cob, but not as early with us as the Minnesota; per pint, 40 cents,	20
Russel's Prolific , a very superior early variety. It is the earliest <i>first class</i> Sweet Corn. Ears eight to ten inches in length; per pint, 30 cents (Eng. fig. 5, p. 106.)	10
Moore's Early Concord , a very good Corn, very much prized in the neighborhood of Boston; ears large; ripens after Russel's, and in earliness about with Early Eight Rowed, or Crosby's; per pint, 30 cents,	10
Crosby's Early , nearly as early as Russel's <i>Prolific</i> , ears about as long, or a little longer, very thick, having from twelve to sixteen rows. A very desirable Corn for the private garden and for market, like the old <i>Asylum</i> , but earlier; per pint, 25 cents. (Engraving, fig. 2, p. 106.)	10
Early Eight-Rowed Sugar , following the preceding in time of maturity; excellent; ears about nine inches long and very fine; per pint, 25 cents,	10
Stowell's Evergreen , late; very select and pure; pint, 25 cts. (Eng. fig. 4, p. 106.)	10
Joint Popping Corn . A new and very productive Popping Corn, growing very tall, and bearing an ear at each of the main joints, but, like the preceding, requiring a long season; per pint, 30 cents. (Engraving, fig. 6, p. 106.)	10
Parching , best white; per pint, 25 cents,	10

CORN SALAD.

A favorite salad plant in Europe, and very hardy. Sown in August and protected with a few leaves during the winter, it can be gathered in the spring very early. Sown in April, it is soon in use. The leaves are sometimes boiled and served as Spinach.

Corn Salad, per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 20 cents, 5

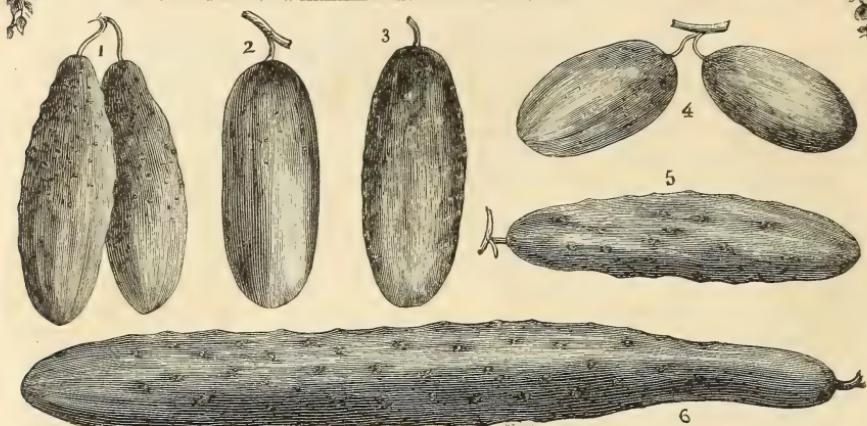
CRESS, (Pepper-grass.)

The Cresses are excellent and healthful salad plants, of a pungent taste, and are much prized. They are often mixed with Lettuce and other salad plants. Sow the seeds thickly in a hot-bed, or, later in the season, in a warm spot in the garden.

Cress, Fine Curled , superior; will bear cutting several times; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Plain-Leaved , tender and delicate, fine for salad; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Broad-Leaved Garden , sometimes used for soups; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Australian , new; leaves delicate green; flavor mild and fine; per oz., 10 cents, . .	5
Perennial American , resembles the Water Cress; may be cut through the season; per oz., 20 cents,	10
Water , does pretty well in moist situations, but better on the edges of streams in shallow water; per oz., 70 cents,	20

CUCUMBER.

The hardiest varieties—in fact, all the American or common sorts—will produce a medium and late crop, if the seed is sown in the open ground in well prepared hills, as soon as the soil becomes sufficiently warm. In this latitude it is useless to plant in the open ground until



CUCUMBERS.

CUCUMBER — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

nearly the first of June. Make rich hills of well rotted manure, two feet in diameter—a large shovelful of manure, at least, to each hill—and plant a dozen or more seeds, covering half an inch deep. When all danger from insects is over, pull up all but three or four of the strongest plants. The middle of June is early enough to plant for pickling. Make the hills about six feet apart. For early Cucumbers, the hot-bed is necessary; but the simplest and surest way to produce a tolerably early crop of the best kinds is, where it is designed to place a hill, dig a hole about eighteen inches deep and three feet across; into this put a barrow of fresh manure, and cover with six inches of earth; in the center of this plant the seed, and cover with a small box-like frame, on the top of which place a couple of lights of glass. When the plants grow, keep the earth drawn up to the stems. Water, and give air as needed; and if the sun appears too strong, give the glass a coat of whitewash. By the time the plants fill the frame, it will be warm enough to let them out, and the box can be removed; but if it should continue cold, raise the box by setting a block under each corner, and let the plants run under. The Fourth of July is the time we always remove the boxes or frames. Always pick the fruit as soon as large enough, as allowing any to remain to ripen injures the fruiting of the vine. One pound of seed is sufficient for an acre.

Cucumber, Early Russian, very early, hardy and productive, small, growing in pairs; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20 cents. (Engraving, fig. 4.)	10
Early Green Cluster, next in earliness to the <i>Russian</i> ; small, prickly, in clusters, productive; per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 15 cents. (Engraving, fig. 1.)	5
Early Frame, a good variety for pickling and table, of medium size; per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 15 cents. (Engraving, fig. 2.)	5
Early White Spine, an excellent variety for table; very pretty and a great bearer; a favorite with market growers, and called "New York Market;" per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 15 cents. (Engraving, fig. 3.)	5
Improved Long Green, a very fine long fruit of excellent quality; per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents. (Engraving, fig. 5.)	5

The following are splendid foreign varieties, represented by the large fruit in the engraving figure 6. They differ a little in form, but have the same general appearance. They are mostly what are called *frame* varieties, because they are cultivated in frames, under glass, or in houses. The first five varieties are the hardiest, and will do well if coaxed a little early in the season, under boxes covered with glass. We have grown excellent crops of *Long Green Southgate* with ordinary garden culture, without any frame.

Cucumber, Long Green Southgate, one of the finest old English varieties, pretty hardy, Chinese Long Green, long, productive and hardy, Stockwood, fine, hardy, standard sort; every way superior,	15
	15
	15



LONG PURPLE.



PURPLE EGG PLANT.



IMPROVED NEW YORK PURPLE.

CUCUMBER — *Continued.*

	pkt. cts.
Cucumber, Wood's Long Ridge , a fine hardy variety,	15
Bedfordshire Surprise , hardy and excellent,	15
Roman Emperor , fine long fruit,	25
Gladiator , fine, large,	25
Glory of Arnstadt , excellent,	25
Lord Kenyon's Favorite , a very fine, large, black-spined English variety,	25
Cuthill's Highland Mary , very superior and productive; hardy; fine for forcing,	25
Sion House Improved , fine; constant; good bearer; one of the best English sorts,	25
Mills' Jewess ,	25
Sir Colin Campbell , fine; large; black spined,	25

EGG PLANT.

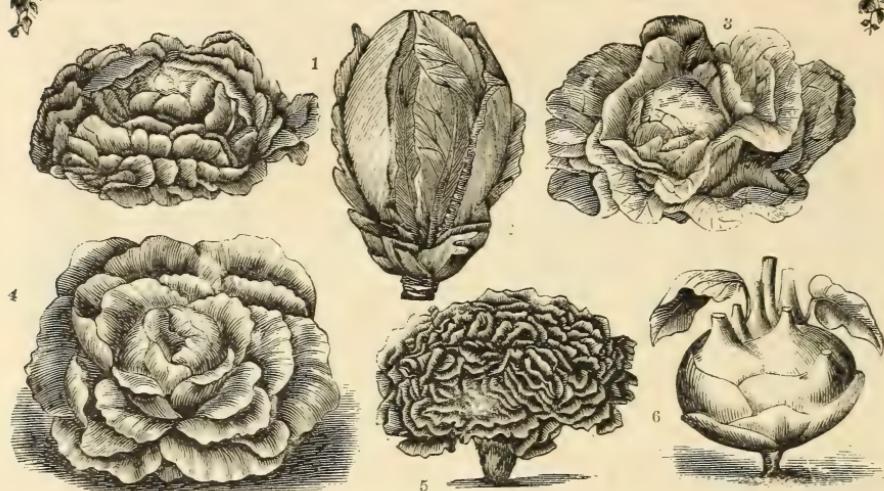
A tender plant, requiring starting in the hot-bed pretty early to mature its fruit in the Northern States. The seed may be sown with Tomato seed; but more care is necessary at transplanting, to prevent the plants being chilled by the change, as they scarcely ever fully recover. Hand-glasses are useful for covering at the time of transplanting. Those who have no hot-bed can sow a few seeds in boxes in the house. There are various modes of cooking, but the most common is to cut in slices, parboil, and then fry in batter.

Egg Plant, Early Long Purple , eight or nine inches long, productive; per oz., 40 cts.,	5
Round Purple , medium size; per oz., 50 cents,	5
Improved New York Purple , very large and fine; the best; per oz., 60 cents,	5
Striped , fine fruit and beautiful,	10

KOHL RABI.

Intermediate between the Cabbage and the Turnip we have this singular vegetable. The stem, just above the surface of the ground, swells into a bulb something like a Turnip, as shown in the engraving, fig. 6, p. 110. Above this are the leaves, somewhat resembling those of the *Ruta Baga*. The bulbs are served like Turnips, and are very delicate and tender when young, possessing the flavor of both Turnip and Cabbage, to some extent. In Europe they are extensively grown for stock, and are thought to keep better than the Turnip, and impart no unpleasant taste to the milk. Seed should be sown, for a general crop, in May or June, like Turnip seed, in drills; or they may be transplanted like Cabbage. To raise a few for the table for winter use, it is not best to sow until the middle of June.

Kohl Rabi, Large Early Purple , beautiful purple; tender, and excellent for the table; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20 cents,	5
Large Early White , fine and tender for table; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20 cents,	5
Large Late Green , large and excellent for stock; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20 cents,	5
Large Late Purple , large and fine for stock; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20 cents,	5
Early White Vienna , a very delicate variety, much prized in Europe for forcing; per lb., \$5.00; per oz., 40 cents,	10



LETTUCE AND KOHL RABI.

KOHL RABI—Continued.

pkt. cts.

Kohl Rabi, Early Purple Vienna, another forcing variety, similar to above except in color; per lb., \$5.00; per oz., 40 cents,	10
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LETTUCE.

Lettuce is divided into two classes: the *Cabbage*, with round head and broad, spreading leaves; and the *Cos* with long head and upright, narrow leaves. The Cabbage varieties are the most tender and buttery, and the Cos the most crisp and refreshing. In Europe, the Cos varieties are used almost exclusively, and they deserve more attention here. The Curled varieties have the habit of the Cabbage, though not forming solid heads, and are very pretty for garnishing, but otherwise not equal to some of the plain sorts. Seed sown in the autumn will come in quite early in the spring, but not early enough to satisfy the universal relish for early salad. The hot-bed, therefore, must be started quite early. Give but little heat, and plenty of air and water on fine days. Sow a couple of rows thick, in the front of the frame, to be used when young—say two inches in height. Let the plants in the rest of the bed be about three inches apart, and, as they become thick, remove every alternate one. Keep doing so, as required, and the last will be as large as Cabbages. Sow in the open ground as early as possible; or, if you have plants from fall sowing, transplant them. The soil must be very rich. For summer use, sow the seeds in a cool, moist place, as the north side of a fence. The large kinds of Lettuce should not be crowded—eight or ten inches is near enough.

Lettuce, Malta Drumhead, or Ice Cabbage, very large and superb; per oz., 25 cents.

(Engraving, fig. 3.)

5

Large Pale Green Asiatic, a large and good Cabbage variety; per oz., 25 cents.

(Engraving, fig. 1.)

5

Victoria Cabbage, hardy and fine for early sowing; per oz., 25 cents,

5

Neapolitan Cabbage, very large; best variety for summer; per oz., 35 cents,

10

Imperial White, large Cabbage; hardy, desirable for winter sowing; oz., 25 cents,

5

Large Princess, fine large Cabbage; per oz., 25 cents,

5

Mammoth Cabbage, a very fine new large sort; per oz., 40 cents,

10

All the Year Round, a very hardy, compact growing Cabbage Lettuce, with small, close heads, of a dark green color. It remains in perfection a long time; oz. 60 c.

15

Nonsuch Cabbage, very early and excellent; large, solid heads; per oz., 30 cts.,

10

Early Tennis Ball, one of the earliest and best heading varieties; per oz., 25 cents,

5

Early Egg, very early; small, beautiful yellow head; per oz., 35 cents,

10



DWARF OKRA.



MARTYNIA.

LETTUCE—Continued.

pkt. cts.

Lettuce, Green Curled , a very beautiful sort for garnishing, fair quality, early; per oz.,	
40 cents. (Engraving, fig. 5, p. 110.)	10
White Silesian , early; rather loose head; tender; per oz., 30 cents,	5
Brown Silesian , larger than the white, and endures warm weather better; oz., 30 c.	5
Satisfaction . A new English variety, represented as large, unusually tender, and remaining in head a long time without running to seed,	30
Carter's Giant White Cos , new; superb, large, and exceedingly tender; oz., 60 cts.	15
(Engraving, fig. 4, p. 110.)	15
Golden Cos , a very fine tender variety; per oz., 50 cents,	10
Paris White Cos , one of the best of the Cos varieties; oz., 35 cts. (Eng. fig. 2.)	10

MARTYNIA.

A hardy annual plant of strong growth, with curious seed-pods very highly prized by many for pickling. They should be used when tender—about half grown.

Martynia proboscidea , per oz., 75 cents,	10
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MUSTARD.

Used as a salad early in spring, sometimes with Lettuce and Cress. Sow at intervals, in rows, quite thickly. Cut when about two inches high. For a crop of seed, sow in April, in drills a foot apart, and thin to about five inches apart in the rows.

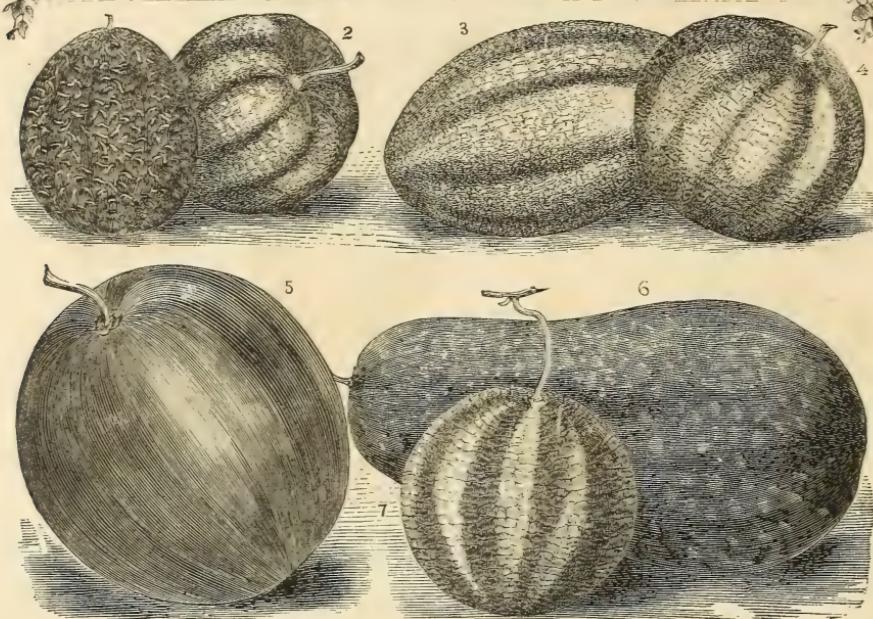
Mustard, White , best for salad or culinary purposes; per lb., 50 cents; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Chinese , a new variety, leaves larger and stems more succulent than the old sorts, and preferable for salad; per lb., 50 cents; per oz., 10 cents,	5

MELON

In this latitude we must give the Melon all the advantages we can command to secure early maturity. The most sheltered, sunny exposure, and the warmest soil must therefore be selected. The same course of treatment is recommended as for Cucumbers.

Musk Melon. The following varieties are hardy and productive, and well adapted to general culture, as they will give a good crop of fine fruit with ordinary care:

Early Christina , early; yellow-fleshed; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20 cents,	10
Jenny Lind , small fruit, but very fine quality, moderately early; lb., \$2.00; oz., 20 cts.,	10
Prolific Nutmeg , a very good, hardy, and prolific variety; fruit medium size, sometimes pretty large, roundish, netted; flesh thick, green, and of very excellent flavor; per oz., 40 cents. (Engraving, fig. 4, p. 112.)	10
Nutmeg , medium size, round; flesh green, of good quality; lb., \$1.50; oz., 15 cents. (Engraving, fig. 1, p. 112.)	5
White Japanese , deliciously and delicately sweet; flesh thick, very pale green; skin creamy white and very thin; per lb., \$2.50; oz., 25 cents. (Engraving, fig. 2, p. 112.)	10



MELONS.

MELON—Continued.

pkt. cts.

Musk Melon, Fine Netted, an early, delicious melon; lb., \$2.00; oz., 20 cents, . . .	5
Green Citron, large, with thick, green flesh; good flavor; lb., \$2.00; oz., 20 cents,	5
Pineapple, dark green, oval, netted; flesh thick, sweet and juicy; per oz., 20 cents,	5
Persian, very large; rather late; green fleshed; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20 cents, .	5
Casaba, a new variety, oblong, and very large; fine flavor, yellowish green flesh and netted skin; per lb., \$3.00; per oz., 30 cents. (Engraving, fig. 3.)	10
Water Melon, requires about the same treatment as Musk Melon:	
Mountain Sweet, dark green; flesh red, sweet and rich; early and hardy; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents. (Engraving, fig. 6.)	5
Mountain Sprout, a good variety; long, striped; scarlet flesh; one of the best, but not quite as early as <i>Mountain Sweet</i> ; per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents, . . .	10
Black Spanish, an old variety and one of the richest; round, rather small, dark green; red flesh; sweet and rich; lb., \$1.50; oz., 15 cents. (Eng., fig. 5.) . .	10
Goodwin's Imperial, a good melon for amateurs, of fine quality; per oz., 40 cents,	15
Orange. The flesh separates easily from the rind; fair quality; per oz., 25 cents, .	10
Citron, for preserves; per lb., \$2.50; oz., 25 cents. (Engraving, fig. 7.)	10

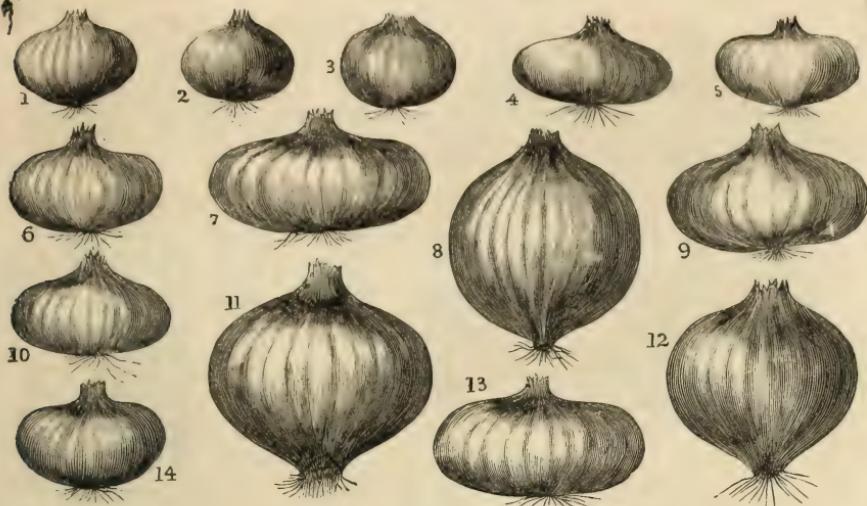
OKRA.

Finely adapted to the South, where it is generally prized. The green seed-pods are used in soups, etc., to which they give a thick, jelly-like consistency, and a fine flavor. At the North the seed should be started in a hot-bed. Set the plants from two to three feet apart.

Okra, Long Green, long, pale green, and ribbed; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Dwarf White, earliest and best for the North; per oz., 10 cents. (Engraving, p. 111.)	5

ONION.

The Onion must have a clean and very rich soil, or it will not do well enough to pay for the trouble. Use well rotted manure freely, and be sure to get the seed in as early as possible in the spring, no matter if it is ever so cold and unpleasant; then thin out early, and keep the soil mellow and clear of weeds; and if your seed is good, you will have a large crop of Onions.



ONIONS.

ONION — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

On no other conditions can you hope for success. The Onion is very sensitive, and takes affront easily; it won't do to slight it in the least. Sow in drills not less than a foot apart. When the young Onions are three or four inches high, thin so that they will stand about two inches apart. Disturb the roots of Onions as little as possible, either in thinning or hoeing, and never hoe earth toward them to cover, or hill, as we do most other things. Four pounds of seed are sufficient for an acre.

Onion, Wethersfield Red, one of the best varieties for a general crop; of good size, red, roundish; productive; heads and keeps well; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20 cents.

(Engraving, fig. 1) 10

Early Red, early and good; per lb., \$2.50; per oz., 25 cents. (Eng., fig. 2) 10

Danvers Yellow, an early, productive, good keeping, excellent Onion; per lb., \$2.75; per oz., 30 cents. (Engraving, fig. 3) 10

Large Yellow, a fine, large, flat Onion; forms bulbs readily; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20 cents. (Engraving, fig. 4) 10

White Portugal, (American,) a large white Onion, resembling the *Silver-Skinned*, as large as *Danvers Yellow*; per lb., \$5.00; per oz., 40 cents. (Eng. fig. 5) 10

The following are foreign varieties, and generally do not form bulbs as readily as our American sorts. When got out early, in rich soil, these fine European sorts often give very splendid crops.

Onion, Large Strasburg, flesh-colored; large; good keeper and productive; per lb., \$2; per oz., 20 cents. (Engraving, fig. 6) 10

Large Oval Madeira, or **New Giant**, flat; very large and good; lb., \$3; oz. 30 cts. (Engraving, fig. 7) 10

Large Round Madeira, or **New Giant**, per lb., \$3.00; per oz., 30 cents. (Engraving, fig. 8) 10

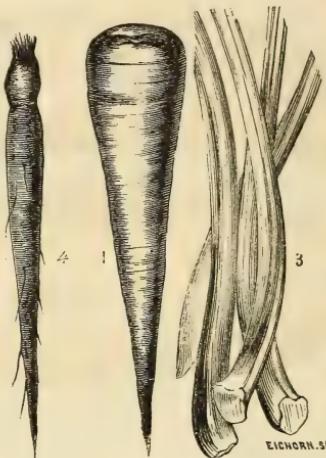
White Lisbon, a very pretty, round, white Onion, almost 4 inches in diameter, a fair keeper, and a splendid variety for warm climates, like the South or Southwest; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20 cents. (Engraving, fig. 9) 10

Silver-Skinned, true, white; delicate; early; not a good keeper; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20 cents. (Engraving, fig. 10) 10

New Foreign Onions.—For several years past there has been a good deal of excitement among seedsmen and gardeners in Europe, respecting some new Italian Onions, of



PARSLEY.



SALSIFY.

PARSNIP.

PIE PLANT.

pkt. cts.

ONION — *Continued.*

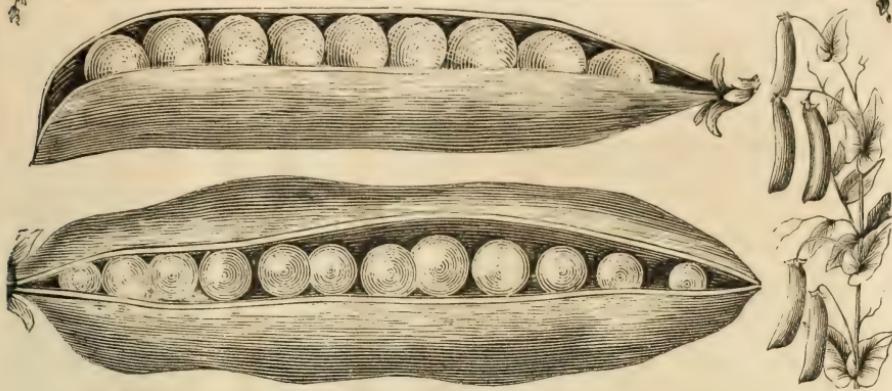
monstrous size, sometimes weighing as high as four pounds, and of very mild and superior flavor. We sent them out for trial two years since, and the report, particularly from the South, was generally favorable. After this report, and growing them in my own grounds, and seeing and eating them in various parts of Europe, I offered them to the American public in my Catalogue. They are monstrous in size, beautiful in appearance, and very mild and sweet in flavor, and excellent for autumn and early winter use, but not good keepers.

Onion, New Giant Rocca, of Naples , a splendid large Onion, of globular shape, and light brown skin; weight as exhibited at the Royal Horticultural Society, of London, 3 pounds, 9 ounces; per lb., \$5.00; per oz., 40 cents. (Eng. fig. 11, p. 113.)	15
Large Blood Red Italian Tripoli , more flat than the preceding, quite as large, and blood red; per lb., \$6.00; per oz., 50 cents. (Engraving, fig. 12, p. 113.)	15
Large Flat White Italian Tripoli , very pure white skin, flat, very mild flavor, and as large as either of the above; per lb., \$6.00; per oz., 50 cents. (Engraving, fig. 13, p. 113.)	15
Early Flat White Italian Tripoli , beautiful white skin, very mild, of rapid growth, early; per lb., \$6.00; per oz., 50 cents,	15
Marzajola , new, and represented as the earliest Onion grown. In warm climates seed sown in autumn produces large bulbs in March; per lb., \$8.00; oz. 65 cts. (Engraving, fig. 14, p. 113.)	20
New Queen , white skin, fine flavor, and represented as the best keeper of the new foreign Onions; in fact, the only good keeper of these varieties; per lb. \$10.00; per oz., 75 cents,	25

PARSLEY.

Parsley seed germinates very slowly; it should be started in a hot-bed, if possible. For out-door sowing always prepare the seed by placing it in quite hot water and allowing it to soak for twenty-four hours. When the plants are a few inches in height, set them in rows, three or four inches apart. Parsley makes pretty edging for the walks of the vegetable garden, and is the most beautiful of all plants used for garnishing.

Parsley, Enfield Matchless , one of the most delicate of the curled sorts; per lb., 75 cts.; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Myatt's Garnishing , large, finely curled, bright green; per lb., 75 cts.; oz., 10 cts,	5
Carter's Champion Moss Curled , somewhat similar to Myatt's Garnishing, but very much superior, especially for garnishing purposes; per lb., \$1.00; oz., 10 cents,	5



PEAS.

PARSLEY — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

Parsley, Giant Curled , very large growth, finely curled; per lb., 75 cents; oz., 10 cents,	5
Covent Garden , the most elegant curled Parsley grown for garnishing purposes; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5

PARSNIP.

The Parsnip flourishes best, and gives the longest, largest, smoothest roots in a very deep, rich soil—one that has been made rich with manure the previous year. Manure, especially if fresh, makes the roots somewhat ill-shaped. Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be made ready, pretty thickly, in drills from twelve to eighteen inches apart and about an inch deep. Thin the plants to five or six inches apart. An ounce of seed will sow one hundred and fifty feet of drill very thickly. Six pounds of seed is the usual quantity sown on an acre. The part of the crop required for spring use can remain in the ground during the winter. If a portion is covered heavily with leaves, they can be dug at any time. A few can be stored in a pit or cellar. For feeding cattle, no root is superior to the Parsnip, and my opinion is that no root is equal to it for this country. There are several varieties, but they differ very little. Soil and culture are of more importance than varieties.

Parsnip, Long Hollow Crown. This is one of the very best Parsnips grown, either for stock or the table; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents. (Engraving, fig. 1, p. 114.)

CHOICE ENGLISH GARDEN PEAS.

The Pea is very hardy, and will endure a great amount of cold, either in or above the ground; and as we all want "green peas" as early as possible in the season, they should be put in as early as the soil can be got ready—the sooner the better. If the *Earliest* sorts are planted about the first of April, in this latitude, they will be fit to gather in June, often quite early in the month. The *Second* will come in about the Fourth of July. By sowing two or three varieties of *Early*, and the same of *Second* and *Late*, as soon as practicable in the spring, a supply will be had from early in June to late in July, with only one sowing. After this Sweet Corn will be in demand. Sow in drills not less than four inches deep, pretty thickly—about a pint to forty feet. The drills should not be nearer than two feet, except for the lowest sorts. Those growing three feet high, or more, should not be nearer than three or four feet. As they are early off the ground, Cabbage can be planted between the rows, or the space can be used for Celery trenches. All varieties growing three feet or more in height should have brush for their support. The large, fine wrinkled varieties are not as hardy as the small sorts, and if planted very early, should have a dry soil, or they are liable to rot. Keep well hoed up and stick early. My Peas are mainly imported direct from the best growers of England, and will be found far superior to the varieties generally cultivated.

EARLIEST.

Pea, Carter's First Crop, earliest and most productive; height 30 inches, and the haulm literally covered with peas; per quart, 70 cents,

15

PEAS—Continued.

	pkt. cts.
Pea, McLean's Little Gem , a green, wrinkled, marrow Pea, as dwarf as <i>Tom Thumb</i> , of a delicious, rich, sugary flavor; very early; per quart, 90 cents,	20
McLean's Advancer , a dwarf, green, wrinkled marrow, of fine flavor and very prolific; per quart, 80 cents,	20
Kentish Invicta , round, blue Pea, and the earliest blue variety grown, and only a few days after First Crop; 2 feet in height; per quart, 90 cents,	20
Laxton's Alpha , an excellent wrinkled Pea, about as early as Little Gem, growing about 30 inches; per quart, \$1.10,	25
Nutting's No. 1 , a very excellent Pea; dwarf, about 15 inches in height, very early, productive, and of fine quality; per quart, 90 cents,	20
Tom Thumb , very dwarf, 8 or 10 inches; per quart, 70 cents,	15
Blue Peter , habit like Tom Thumb, but more robust, almost as dwarf, and immensely productive. We saw it in England, and it seemed to us the most promising of the new Peas for the American grower; per quart, \$1.20,	30
Carter's White Gem , a white, early, wrinkled variety, dwarf, cross between Advancer and Little Gem; per quart, \$1.20,	30
Waite's Caractacus , one of the best and most productive early Peas, strong grower, and next in earliness to <i>Carter's First Crop</i> ; per quart, 70 cents,	15
Early Kent , 3 feet; the common early market Pea here; qt. 70 cts.,	15

SECOND EARLY.

Laxton's Prolific Early Long-Pod , a very productive, long-podded variety, having from 11 to 12 peas in each pod. It is very hardy, and may be put in the ground as soon as the frost is out; per quart, 70 cents,	15
Bishop's New Long-Podded , 2 feet; good quality, early and prolific; qt., 70 cts.,	15
Laxton's Quantity , a rich, wrinkled, marrow Pea, second early. Peas large, pods long, very productive; after the habit of Eugenie; per quart, 90 cents,	20
Laxton's Quality , second early, productive, wrinkled, fine Peas and pods, and exquisite flavor; about like Napoleon; per quart, 90 cents,	20
McLean's Premier , a large wrinkled Pea, in fact, the largest and finest looking Pea we have ever seen. It is claimed, in Europe, to be one of the best Peas in cultivation, both for productiveness and flavor; per quart, 90 cents,	20
Napoleon , 30 inches; wrinkled; light green; rich, sweet; per quart, 70 cents,	15
Eugenie , 30 inches; wrinkled; white; sweet and rich; per quart, 70 cents,	15
McLean's Princess Royal , 1 foot; very productive, long podded, sweet; qt., 70 cts.,	15

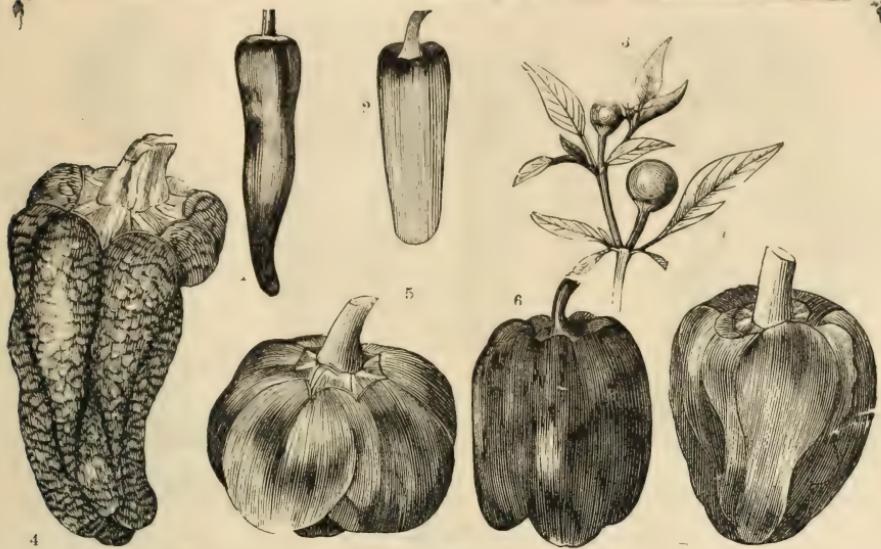
LATE CROP.

Carter's Surprise , an improved large blue Pea, excellent in quality and very productive; per quart, 70 cents,	15
Blue Imperial , 3 to 4 feet; very hardy and productive; fair quality; qt., 70 cents,	15
Dwarf Waterloo Marrow , a splendid Pea, of very dwarf <i>Tom Thumb</i> habit; per quart, 80 cents,	20
Yorkshire Hero , a very fine, large, dwarf, wrinkled variety, of good quality and productive; per quart, 80 cents,	20
Champion of England , 5 feet; rich, sweet; popular everywhere; quart, 70 cents,	15
Dwarf Sugar , 3 feet; pods skinless and edible; good quality shelled; quart, 90 cts.,	20
Tall Sugar , 5 feet; edible pods, very large and long; per quart, 90 cents,	20

PEPPER.

Capsicum or Pepper is cultivated mainly for pickles. It is used as seasoning in many ways, and sometimes medicinally. Sow the seed early in a hot-bed, if possible. If not, select a warm place in the garden for a seed-bed, and sow as soon as the soil is warm—in this latitude, about the middle of May. Transplant when three or four inches high.

Pepper, Tomato-Formed Red , large—3 inches in diameter and 2 inches in length—ribbed; flesh thick, mild and pleasant; per oz., 30 cents. (Eng. fig. 5, p. 117.)	5
Large Bell , very large—nearly 4 inches long and 3 in diameter; glossy red; early; flesh thick and very mild; per oz., 30 cents. (Engraving, fig. 6, p. 117.)	5



PEPPERS.

PEPPER — *Continued.*

	pkt. cts.
Pepper, Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth , much like Bell, perhaps a little larger; oz., 50 cts. (Engraving, fig. 7.)	10
Monstrous, or Grossum , a French variety, the largest we have ever grown. (Engraving, fig. 4.) Per oz., 75 cents,	10
Long Red , beautiful and productive; 4 inches in length and an inch or more in diameter; flesh thick and pungent; a good substitute for Cayenne; oz., 80 cents. (Engraving, fig. 1.)	5
Long Yellow , similar to the above except in color; both are late, and the plants should be started in a hot-bed; per oz., 40 cents,	5
Cayenne , small, pungent; the Cayenne Pepper of commerce; per oz., 60 cents. (Engraving, fig. 2.)	10
Cherry-formed , small, round, very productive; makes a pretty plant; very hot; per oz., 30 cents. (Engraving, fig. 3.)	5

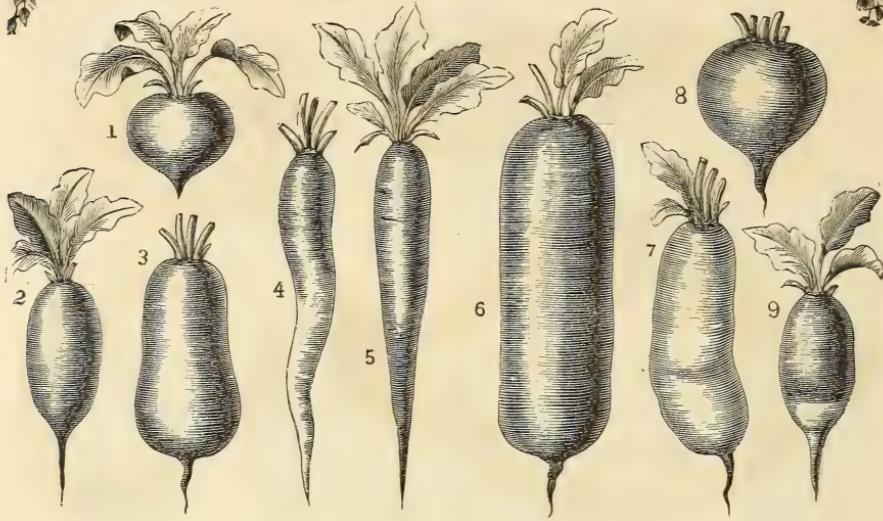
PUMPKIN.

The Pumpkin is now but little used, except for agricultural purposes, the finer varieties of Squashes having taken its place in the kitchen. The following are the best:

Pumpkin, Large Cheese , size large; skin reddish orange; flesh thick, fine and sweet; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Cushaw , solid flesh; fine and sweet; keeps well; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Connecticut Field , per lb., 50 cents; per oz., 10 cents,	5

RADISH.

The Radish must make a rapid growth to be fit for use; it will then be crisp and tender, and of mild flavor. If grown slowly, it will be hard, fibrous, and disagreeably pungent. For early use, seed should be sown in the hot-bed, in drills four or five inches apart and half an inch deep. Thin out the young plants so that they will stand two inches apart in the rows. Give plenty of light and air, or they will become drawn—that is, slender and worthless. For out-door beds, select a warm, sunny location, with a sandy soil. A little new earth from the woods, as a top-dressing, before the seeds are sown, will be of great service. A top-dressing of soot, or even coal ashes, will be of much benefit, as we have found by long experience. The great point is to get the plants to grow rapidly after the seed-leaf appears above ground, so as to be out of the way of the black beetle that proves so troublesome when they are young, puncturing every leaf. Sow soot, ashes, or dust, over them frequently, as the



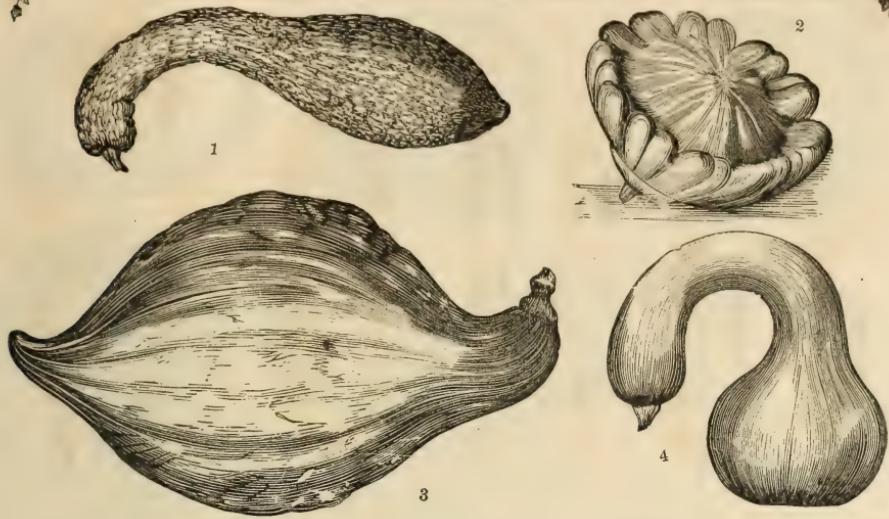
RADISH.

RADISH—Continued.

pkt. cts.

beetle dislikes gritty food. The Winter Radishes should be sown in July or August, about the time of Turnip sowing. Treatment the same. They may be kept in a cool cellar and covered with earth for winter use. Put them in cold water for an hour before using. An ounce of Radish seed will sow ten feet square; six or seven pounds are necessary for an acre.

Radish, Rose Olive-Shaped, oval; very tender and excellent; an inch and a half long; flesh rose colored; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents. (Engraving, fig. 2.)	5
Scarlet Olive-Shaped, like the above except in color; per lb., \$1.00; oz., 10 cts.	5
Scarlet Olive-Shaped, White Tip, called <i>New French Breakfast</i> ; very tender and beautiful; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents. (Engraving, fig. 9.)	5
White Olive-Shaped, like the other olive-shaped varieties in everything except color; per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 15 cents,	10
Long Scarlet Short-Top, the favorite long market Radish everywhere; 6 or 7 inches long; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents. (Engraving, fig. 5.)	5
Salmon Color, like <i>Scarlet Short-Top</i> , but lighter in color; lb., \$1.00; oz., 10 cts.,	5
Long White Naples, a beautiful long, clear white Radish, tinged with green at the top; excellent for a late Radish; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents. (Eng. fig. 4.)	5
Red Turnip, round; about an inch in diameter; skin scarlet; flesh white; good; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents. (Engraving, fig. 1.)	5
White Turnip, similar to above except in color, and being less pungent and a few days later; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Yellow Turnip, similar to the above, except in color; per lb., \$1.25; oz., 15 cents,	10
Chinese Rose Winter, sow in summer, same as Turnips; lb., \$1.25; oz., 15 cts. (Engraving, fig. 3.)	10
Chinese White Winter, an excellent white winter Radish, like <i>Chinese Rose</i> except in color; per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 15 cents. (Engraving, fig. 7.)	10
Black Spanish Winter, Round, lb., \$1.00; oz., 10 cents. (Eng. fig. 8.)	5
Black Spanish Winter, Long, per lb., \$1.00; oz., 10 cents. (Eng., fig. 6.)	5
Large White Spanish Winter, per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents,	10
California Mammoth White Winter. This is really a Chinese Radish, though found in California, being grown by the Chinese emigrants. It is long, 8 to 12 inches, and from 2 to 3 in diameter; white, solid and good flavor. A first class certificate was awarded to it by the London Horticultural Society; per lb., \$3.50; per oz., 30 cents,	15



SQUASHES.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

pkt. cts.

A delicious vegetable. Cut into small pieces, it makes a fine soup, like that from Oysters. It is also par-boiled, grated fine, made into small balls, dipped into batter, and fried; also cooked whole as Parsnips. Culture and treatment same as for Parsnip. (Eng. fig. 4, p. 114.)

Salsify , per lb., \$1.80; per oz., 20 cents,	5
Black , or <i>Scorzonera</i> , a black variety, with a somewhat bitter root, not much used at present; per oz., 25 cents,	10

SPINACH.

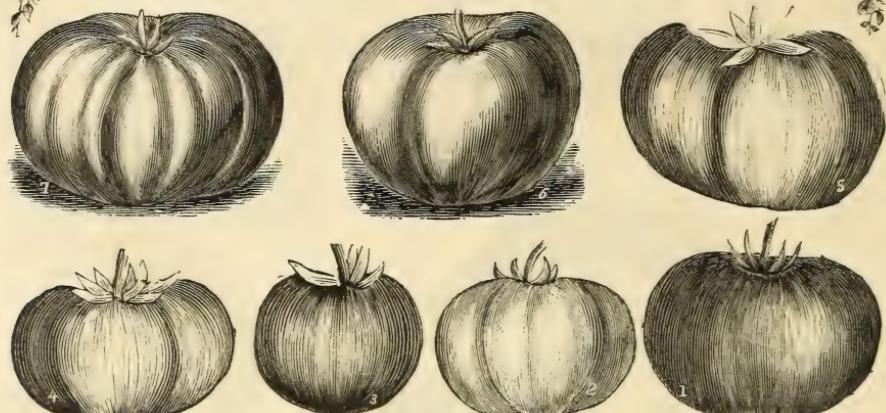
To grow Spinach in perfection, the soil must be rich. Sow in the autumn for spring use, in good drained soil, in drills a foot apart. As soon as the plants are well up, thin them to about six inches apart in the rows. Covering with a little straw or leaves before winter is useful but not necessary. For summer use, sow as early as possible in the spring.

Spinach, Round, or Summer , for spring sowing; per lb., 75 cents; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Prickly , or <i>Fall</i> , hardest and best for fall or very early spring sowing; per lb., 75 cents; per oz., 10 cents,	5
New Zealand , very large and luxuriant; endures drouth well, and produces a large quantity of leaves; plants should stand at least two feet apart; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20 cents,	10

SQUASH.

The Squashes are all quite tender, and therefore no progress can be made in starting them until the weather becomes somewhat warm and settled. The winter varieties should, however, be got in as early as possible, and a rapid growth encouraged. Treatment the same as for Melons and Cucumbers.

Squash, Early Bush Scalloped , a good, early summer Squash, taking but little room, and bearing abundantly; plant in hills, three feet apart; lb., \$1.25; oz., 15 cents. (Engraving, fig. 2.)	10
Early Bush Crook-Necked . This is the richest summer Squash; very early and productive. Plant in hills three feet apart. Per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 15 cents. (Engraving, fig. 1.)	10
Hubbard . The very best winter Squash grown, and the only one we would advise to cultivate; almost as good as the Sweet Potato; per lb., \$2.00; oz., 20 cents. (Engraving, fig. 3.)	10



TOMATOES.

SQUASH—Continued.

pkt. cts.

Squash, Turban, or Turk's Cap , a good fall and early winter Squash, greenish in color, striped with white; in form it somewhat resembles a turban; flesh orange; fine, almost as good as <i>Hubbard</i> , and weighing about six pounds; per oz., 40 cents, .	15
Boston Marrow , a good, tender, rich variety, for fall and winter; per oz., 20 cents,	10
Winter Crook-Neck , of fair quality, very hardy, and a good keeper; oz., 20 cents.	

(Engraving, fig. 4, p. 119.)

TOMATO.

The Tomato is a long time in forming and ripening its fruit, and all lovers of this vegetable anxiously await the desired event. To obtain *early* varieties, therefore, is the great desire; and every year, almost, we have new kinds advertised from one week to five weeks earlier than anything known, and a great deal better. We have now so many good varieties that it must be a very excellent Tomato, indeed, to be worthy of being named and placed in the market. After trying every variety to be obtained, I am satisfied that *Hubbard's Curled Leaf* is the earliest Tomato grown. It is not, however, smooth, and its only merit is exceeding earliness. The *Early Smooth Red*, selected, as I offer it, is next in ripening, and *Gen. Grant*, a very good kind, ripens almost as early. *Hathaway's Excelsior* is about as early as either of the two last, of good size, smooth and solid. Having introduced it to the public, I have not liked to praise it as it really deserves. I sent it to several distinguished Horticulturists in Europe, last winter, and to the Botanist of the Royal Horticultural Society of England. The latter writes under date of October 8th: "Those who have seen *Hathaway's Excelsior Tomato* growing in the Society's Garden are altogether of opinion that it is the best Tomato that has as yet appeared." Pinching off a great portion of the side branches, and stopping others just beyond where the fruit is formed, hastens the ripening very much—certainly a week or ten days. To obtain plants early, sow seed in the hot-bed early in March. In about five weeks they should be transplanted to another hot-bed, setting them four or five inches apart. Here they should remain, having all the air possible, and becoming hardened, until about the middle of May, when they may be put out in the ground; that is, if there is little or no danger of frost. Very good plants can be grown in boxes in the house, starting them even in the kitchen. The soil for Early Tomatoes should not be too rich, and a warm, sheltered location selected, if possible. The Tomato may be made very pretty by training on a fence or trellis, like a Grape vine. No plant will better bear trimming.

Tomato, Hubbard's Curled Leaf. This, I have found, after years of trial, in comparison with all the known varieties, to be the *earliest of all the Tomatoes*. It is of medium size, some specimens irregular, plant dwarf in habit, and therefore need not be set more than half the usual distance apart. The leaves curl as though the plants were drying up; per oz., 40 cents. (Engraving, fig. 2.)

TOMATO—Continued.

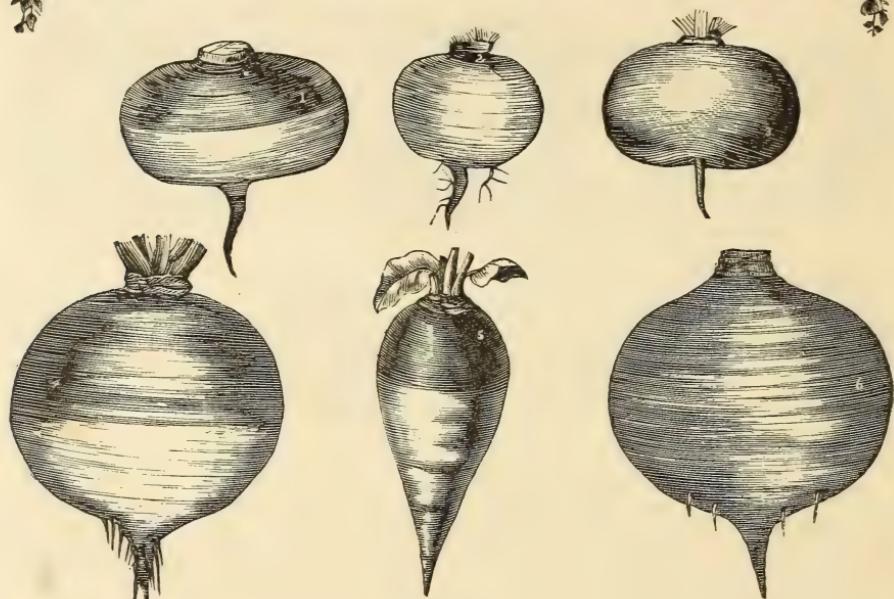
pkt. cts.

Tomato, Early Smooth Red , early, very smooth, round, medium size, of good quality, and productive; per oz., 40 cents. (Engraving, fig. 3, p. 120.)	5
Gen. Grant , a very superior, good sized Tomato, smooth, rather flat in form, of good quality and nearly or quite as early as <i>Early Smooth Red</i> , and ripens rapidly and thoroughly; per oz., 40 cents. (Engraving, fig. 1, p. 120.)	5
Hathaway's Excelsior , early, almost as early as <i>Early Smooth Red</i> , medium to large, smooth as an apple, very solid, and of excellent quality every way. All things considered, I am almost prepared to say this is the best Tomato I have ever grown; per oz., 70 cents; per half oz., 45 cents. (Engraving, fig. 6, p. 120.)	10
Trophy , very large, pretty smooth, very solid, and of fair quality; too late or it would be very popular; per oz., 70 cts.; half oz., 45 cts. (Eng., fig. 7, p. 120.)	10
Keyes' Early Prolific , early as <i>Smooth Red</i> , a good many ripening together; productive; not smooth enough to be desirable, except for its earliness; oz., 25 cents,	5
Orangefield , (<i>Sim's Cluster</i> .) It is quite small, but grows in clusters, seven or more specimens in each cluster. It is one of the earliest, and the sweetest and richest Tomato I have ever grown; per oz., 25 cents,	5
Dwarf Orangefield , fruit very early, rather small and uneven; plant very dwarf in habit, so that they may be planted very close together. It is very desirable for fruiting in-doors on account of its dwarf habit; per oz., 40 cents,	5
Alger , foliage like the <i>Keyes'</i> , but very dark green, and of a more vigorous habit; ripens a day or two after the <i>Keyes'</i> ; fruit larger and smoother; per oz. 25 cents. (Engraving, fig. 4, p. 120.)	5
Golden Striped , a very pretty Tomato, with yellow and red stripes; large, of good quality and productive; per oz., 35 cents,	5
Cedar Hill , medium to large size, tolerably smooth; per oz., 25 cents,	5
Lester's Perfected , light red or pinkish color, tolerably smooth, large and very solid, with few seeds; excellent, but late; per oz., 50 cents. (Engraving, fig. 5, p. 120)	5
Persian , a very large, solid variety, of delicate flavor, and beautiful creamy yellow in color; per oz., 75 cents,	10
Large Yellow , bright yellow, large, smooth; per oz., 40 cents,	5
Large Smooth Red , very large, smooth; per oz., 35 cents,	5
Fejee Red , good; of large size and productive; per oz., 40 cents,	5
Pear-Shaped , fine for preserving or pickling,	5
Plum-Shaped Yellow , for preserving and pickling,	5
Cherry, Yellow and Red , for preserving or pickling, each,	5
Strawberry, or Winter Cherry , a distinct species; prized for preserving,	10

TURNIP.

For early use, the Turnip should be sown as early as possible, so as to have the benefit of spring showers. The strap-leaved varieties and the *Early Flat Dutch* are the best for this purpose. For the main crop for fall and winter, sow during July and August, and just before rain, or during a showery time, if possible. Ruta Bagas should be sown about the first of June. The soil should be rich and mellow, and kept free from weeds. Sow in drills from twelve to eighteen inches apart and half an inch deep. Thin out the plants to five or six inches apart in the drills. Ruta Bagas should be ten inches apart. Two pounds of seed are sufficient for an acre.

Turnip, Early White Flat Dutch , size medium; grows quick; lb., \$1.00; oz., 10 cts.,	5
Early Yellow Dutch , one of the best for the garden; per lb., \$1.00; oz., 10 cents,	5
White Norfolk , a popular variety for feeding; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Strap-Leaved White-Top , roundish, of medium size; one of the best, either for market or family use; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Strap-Leaved Red-Top , similar to above, purple above ground; lb., \$1; oz., 10 cts. (Engraving, fig. 1, p. 122.)	5
Early White Stone , a good, globe-shaped Turnip; per lb., \$1.00; oz., 10 cents,	5
Early Yellow Stone , similar to above, except in color; lb., \$1.00; oz., 10 cents,	5
Early White Six Weeks , or Snow Ball , very early and fine; lb., \$1; oz., 10 cts.,	5



TURNIPS.

TURNIP—Continued.

pkt. cts.

Turnip, White Globe, large, white; fine for field culture; per lb., \$1.00; oz., 10 cents,	5
Orange Jelly, a very beautiful and delicate yellow Turnip; one of the very best yellows for the table; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Long Red Tankard, good and productive sort for field crop; lb., \$1.00; oz., 10 cts.,	5
Green-Top Yellow Aberdeen, excellent; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Yellow Malta, fine, rather small, very smooth; lb., \$1.00; oz., 10 cts. (Eng. fig. 3.)	5
Jersey Navet, a new, delicate, white Turnip, long, somewhat like the Parsnip in form; one of the best for the table, very sweet; lb., \$1.50; oz., 15 cts. (Eng. fig. 5.)	10
Teltow, a well known German variety, and the very best for table use, flesh white, firm, sweet and of excellent flavor; the root is small and long, grows best in a sandy soil, good keeper; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5

RUTA-BAGA, OR SWEDE TURNIP.

Swedes, White Sweet, a large, white, solid Swede, sometimes called <i>White Russian</i> ; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
White Red-Top, a French Swede, with reddish purple top, sweet and solid; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Green-Top, a round, solid, sweet, green-top variety, very productive; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents. (Engraving, fig. 6.)	5
Laing's Purple-Top, an old and favorite variety, good keeper, solid and productive; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Carter's Imperial Purple-Top, claimed to be the best Purple-top grown; very hardy; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents. (Engraving, fig. 4.)	5
Marshall's Extra Purple-Top, a celebrated English variety, and one of the very best; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Skirving's Liverpool, very smooth, good quality, and of medium size, very solid and sweet. Supposed to be the best for a shallow soil; lb., \$1.00; oz., 10 cents,	5
Sutton's Champion, a good English variety, very much resembling Marshall's Extra Purple-top; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Large London, a good and very reliable long keeping variety; lb., \$1.00; oz., 10 cts.,	5

SWEET AND POT HERBS.

A little collection of Sweet Herbs is a treasure to the cook and the nurse. A very small space in the garden will give all the herbs needed in any family. As a general rule Herbs should be cut when in full flower, tied up in bunches and hung up in the shade to cure.

	pkt. cts.		pkt. cts.
Angelica, Garden,	5	Lavender,	5
Anise,	5	Marjoram, Sweet,	10
Balm,	10	Rosemary,	10
Basil, Sweet,	5	Rue,	5
Borage,	5	Saffron,	5
Burnet, Garden,	5	Sage,	10
Caraway,	5	Savory, Summer,	5
Coriander,	5	“ Winter,	5
Cumin,	5	Thyme, Broad-Leaved English, . .	5
Dill,	5	“ Summer,	5
Fennel, Large Sweet,	5	“ Winter,	5
Horehound,	5	Wormwood,	5
Hyssop,	5		

GRASSES AND CLOVER.

I have taken the greatest possible pains to procure the most desirable Grasses for lawns. My fine mixed Lawn Grass, I feel certain, will make a very satisfactory lawn. The price by the bushel is the sum charged here, delivered to the Express Company or on board railroad cars. The person ordering will pay the freight. No charge for bags or packing.

Crested Dog's-Tail, (<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>), per quart,	75
Kentucky Blue Grass, (<i>Poa pratensis</i>), very extra clean seed; per bushel of over 21 lbs., \$6.50; per peck, \$1.75; per quart,	40
Orchard Grass, (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>), per bushel, \$3.50; peck, \$1.10; per quart,	25
Pacey's Perennial Rye Grass, (<i>Lolium perenne</i>), bushel, \$4.00; peck, \$1.35; quart, . .	30
Red-Top, (<i>Agrostis vulgaris</i>), per bushel, \$2.50; per peck, 85 cents; per quart,	25
Sheep's Fescue, (<i>Festuca ovina</i>), per quart,	35
Slender-Leaved Fescue, (<i>Festuca tenuifolia</i>), per quart,	35
Sweet Vernal Grass, (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>), per lb., \$1.25; per oz.,	15
Lawn Grass, fine mixed, per bushel, \$5.25; per peck, \$1.55; per quart,	35
Clover, White, per lb., 75 cts.; per oz.,	10
Alsike, per lb., 75 cents; per oz.,	10

MISCELLANEOUS FLOWERS.

The following list embraces a class of flowers not very popular, but occasionally called for of which we keep a small stock.

	pkt. cts.		pkt. cts.
Amaranthus speciosissimus,	5	Hedgehogs,	5
Amblyolepis setigera, yellow,	5	Hibiscus Africanus,	5
Calendula ranunculoides, yellow,	5	Œnothera rosea,	5
Centaurea Cyanus, (Bachelor's Button,)	5	Œnothera versicolor,	5
Centaurea depressa, blue,	5	Œnothera cinnabarina,	5
Centaurea depressa rosea, rose,	5	Saponaria calabrica, a dwarf annual,	
Centaurea, mixed colors,	5	producing masses of small, cross-shaped,	
Chrysanthemum carinatum Burridgeanum,	5	rose-colored flowers, good for bedding,	5
Chrysanthemum carinatum venustum	5	Saponaria calabrica alba, white,	5
Chrysanthemum coronarium, white,	5	Saponaria calabrica marginata, fine,	5
Chrysanthemum coronarium, Dwarf Yellow,	5	Silene pendula ruberrima,	5
Chrysanthemum multicaule,	5	Snails,	5
Dodecatheon Meadia,	10	Sunflower, Common, per lb., 60 cents,	5
Godetia, mixed varieties,	5	lb., 60 cents,	5
		Sweet Sultan, blue, white, purple and yellow, each,	5

Lilium tenuifolium, of this very rare species I have obtained a fine and healthy stock, grown from seed. Plant grows about a foot high, foliage very delicate, flowers bright red, and in shape like the Martagon; bulb quite small; each,	1 50
New Dwarf Tuberose, "Pearl," plant growing only from 18 inches to 2 feet high, the individual flowers are larger than the old sort; for pot culture it is very desirable; per dozen, \$5.00; each,	50

MISCELLANEOUS VEGETABLES.

Collard , the popular <i>Creole Collard</i> , so well known and prized at the South, and so nicely adapted to the Southern climate. We have taken pains to secure this at the special request of our customers in the Southern States; lb., \$3.00; oz., 30 cts.,	10
Sea Kale , per oz., 30 cents,	10
Rhubarb , <i>Linnæus</i> , per oz., 25 cents. (Engraving, p. 114.)	5
Myatt's Victoria , per oz., 25 cents,	5

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Grayson's Giant , 1 year, by mail, \$1.25 per 100; 2 years, by Express, not prepaid, \$1.25
Giant Ulm , 1 year, by mail, \$1.75 per 100; 2 years, by Express, not prepaid, \$2.00.
Conover's Colossal , 1 year, by mail, \$2.00 per 100; 2 years, by Express, not prepaid, \$2.50.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS,

30 cents per dozen; \$1.25 per 100, by mail, postpaid.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

Per lb., by mail, 40 cents.

HEDGE SEEDS—(Postpaid.)

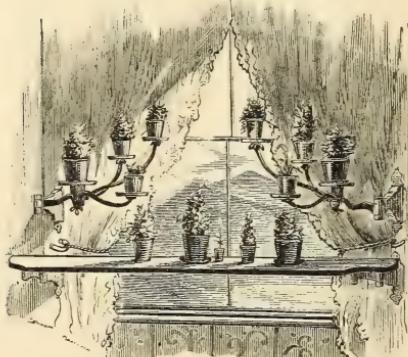
Osage Orange, per lb., \$1 00 | **Honey Locust**, per lb., \$1 00

HOUSE ADORNMENTS.

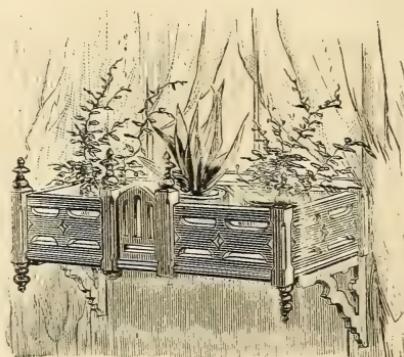
NOTHING gives a home a more cheerful appearance than a few plants and flowers, and when they are accompanied with tasteful accessories, the fine effect is much increased. We give descriptions of articles of this class that we can supply. We have selected generally those of a moderate price, and yet of excellent design.

Customers will please bear in mind that we do not *prepay* charges on the following articles except in cases noted, although many of the smaller things can be packed with large orders for Seeds, &c., and go without extra charge. The annexed prices include packing and delivering to Express Company or on board cars.

WINDOW GARDEN AND BRACKET.



WINDOW WITH BRACKET AND SHELF.



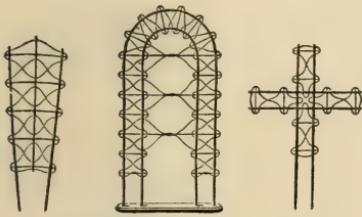
WINDOW GARDEN.

Shelf Black Walnut on Bronze Brackets ,	\$2 50
Side Brackets , bronzed, single pot, two sizes,	60 cents and 75

Four Pot Bracket,	\$2 50
Two Pot Bracket,	1 50
Pot Covers, stained or painted, from 5 to 8 inches high,	35 cents to 1 00
Whittemore's Window Garden, polished walnut open panels, 3 feet long,	5 75
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet long,	6 00
4 feet long,	6 25
Walnut, elegant finish, raised panels, 3 feet long,	7 50
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet long,	7 75
4 feet long,	8 00

The Window Garden can be taken to pieces and packed for shipment.

TRELLISES.



TRELLISES FOR FLOWER POTS.

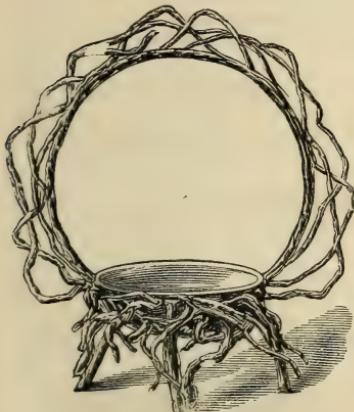
2 feet Veranda, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, 24 in. high, each,	35
Arch Top Ivy, 14 inches wide, 28 inches high, each,	1 25
2 foot Cross, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, 24 inches high, each,	35

These Trellises are made of Rattan, much lighter than wire and almost or quite as durable. We have used and sold them for the past three years, and they have given perfect satisfaction. We have them in all sizes, from 2 to 15 feet high, for Pot Plants and for Climbing Roses. An illustrated Price List, giving height and width, with prices, singly and per dozen, will be mailed on application.

tion. The engravings give a very good idea of the style of these Trellises, though they are made of many desirable forms.

Wardian Cases and Plant and Bulb Tables made in the very best style of Black Walnut with moveable zinc tray entirely protecting the carpets from injury by water or dirt. Price of Plant Table without glass, \$12.00; Wardian Case, \$25 00

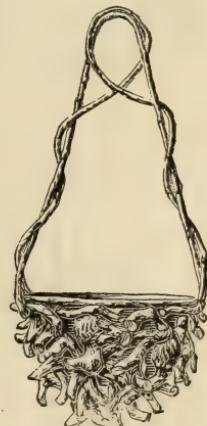
RUSTIC BASKETS, VASES, &c.



8



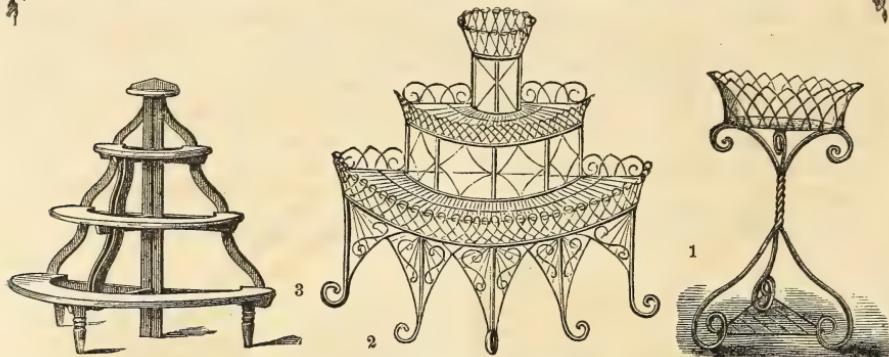
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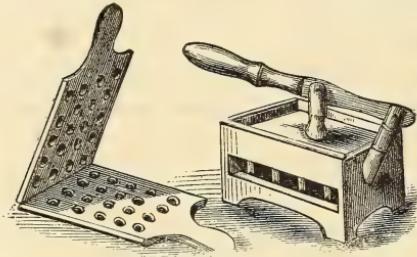
No. 5, three sizes, 9, 11 and 13 inches in diameter, round, (Eng. fig. 5.)	\$1.50, \$2.25, 3 00
No. 12, oval, 6 by 12 inches, fancy arched handle,	2 00
No. 10, round, 10 inches in diameter,	2 00
No. 9, octagonal, 9 inch bowl,	1 25
No. 11, octagonal, 11 inch bowl,	1 50
No. 4, three sizes, 2 feet 4 inches, 1 foot 11 inches, and 1 foot 7 inches high, with oblong vases, 23, 18 and 16 inches long, (Engraving, fig. 4.)	\$7.00, \$6.00 and 4 50
No. 8, 2 feet 2 inches high, with round bowl 13 inches in diameter and arch handle, (Engraving, fig. 8.)	4 00
No. 10, chair, size of office chair, easy and handsome,	9 50.

Stands, Vases, Hanging Baskets, Settees and Chairs. A full Catalogue on application.



Wire Stand, (Engraving, fig. 1.) 12 inches, \$4.00;	14 inches,	\$5 00
" half round, (Engraving, fig. 2.) 3 feet 6 inches in diameter,		8 50
" full round, 3 feet diameter,		15 00
" oval, 3 feet, \$6.00; 3 feet 6 inches,		8 00

Folding Plant Stand, wood, painted green, takes but little space in shipping, (Eng. fig. 3,) 4 00



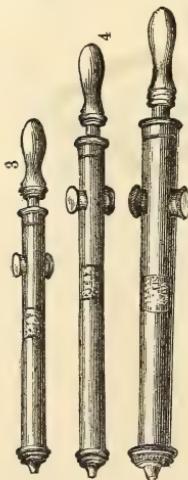
FISHER'S CHERRY STONER.

Five strokes stone one hundred Cherries. The rapidity and certainty with which it performs its work will make this machine a necessity in every household. Under or over ripe fruit equally well stoned, and can be done five times as rapidly as by the old way by hand, and much neater, as it leaves the fruit round and in perfect shape.

Price, \$1.25.

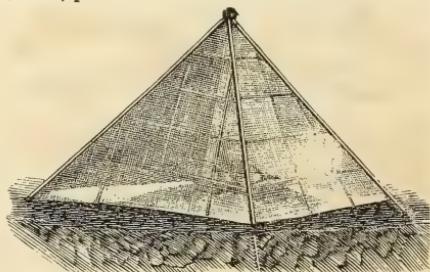
GARDEN REQUISITES.

All articles following, except where noted, to be neatly packed and shipped by Express, at the risk and expense of the purchaser.



SYRINGES.	
No. 1, size of No. 3, rose not attached,	\$2 50
No. 2, same as No. 3, one rose attached,	3 50
No. 3, 12 inch barrel, (Eng. fig. 3,)	4 50
No. 4, 16 inch barrel, (Eng. fig. 4,)	6 00
No. 5, 18 inch barrel, (Eng. fig. 5,)	7 00
No. 6, 18 inch barrel, improved rose,	8 00
No. 7, 18 inch barrel, ball valve,	9 00
No. 8, 18 inch barrel, patent ball valve,	10 00
No. 9, 16 inch barrel, knuckle jointed,	12 00
Whale Oil Soap, 2 lb. cans,	40

Gihurst's Compound, per box,	\$1 00
Pooley's Tobacco Powder, per box,	70
Flour of Bone, per box,	40
Carter's Fertilizer, per box,	1 00
Guano, per lb., 15 cents; 5 lbs.,	50



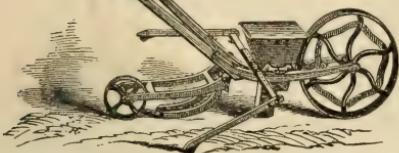
PLANT PROTECTOR.

Bates' Plant Protector, a sure protection to young vines against insects, per doz., 1 50
 Round Scotch Scythe Stones, 40

Scuffle, or Push Hoes, from 75 cents to	\$1 00	Hand Forks, American, 25 cents and	\$0 50
Hedge Shears, 8 inches, \$2 00; 9 inches \$2 50; 10 inches,	3 00	Bill Hooks, from \$2 00 to 3 00	
Daisy Rakes, 22 teeth,	4 00	Hand Shears,	1 50
Edging Irons,	1 50	Garden Reels, from 75 cents to 1 00	
Hand Forks, Sorby,	1 00	Garden Lines, 30 feet, 25 cents; 60 feet, 50 Edging Tiles, per 100 feet,	12 00

HOLBROOK'S PATENT

REGULATOR SEED DRILL.



HOLBROOK'S PATENT

HAND CULTIVATOR



Having used and sold the above implements for the past two years, I can confidently say that they will give universal satisfaction. The Drill covers and rolls seed and marks the next row. It will sow with precision Beet, Onion, Carrot, Parsnip, Beans, Peas, Turnip, &c. Price, \$13.50.

The Cultivator expands from eight to fourteen inches, and is invaluable in the culture of roots and other row crops. Price, \$6.50.

PATENT UNIVERSAL ATOMIZER.



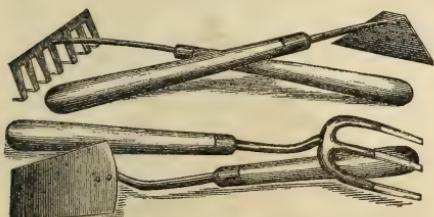
This neat and ingenious apparatus is the best thing ever invented for Destroying Insects on House Plants, by the application of solutions of Whale Oil or Tobacco Soaps, in the form of a vapor, or exceedingly fine spray; effectually destroying all insects without the annoyance of drip or waste of material, as is unavoidable when applied with a syringe. This little instrument will be found valuable generally, and particularly for House Plants, on account of the neatness and facility attending its use, and its effect in keeping plants in a vigorous and healthy condition.

Price, \$1.65.

ARTICLES BY MAIL.

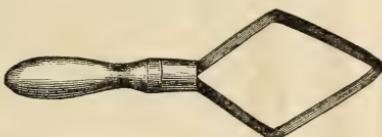
The following articles can be sent by mail, postpaid, at the prices annexed.

Garden Lines, 30 feet, 85 cents; 60 feet, 60
Tobacco Soap, per package, 50



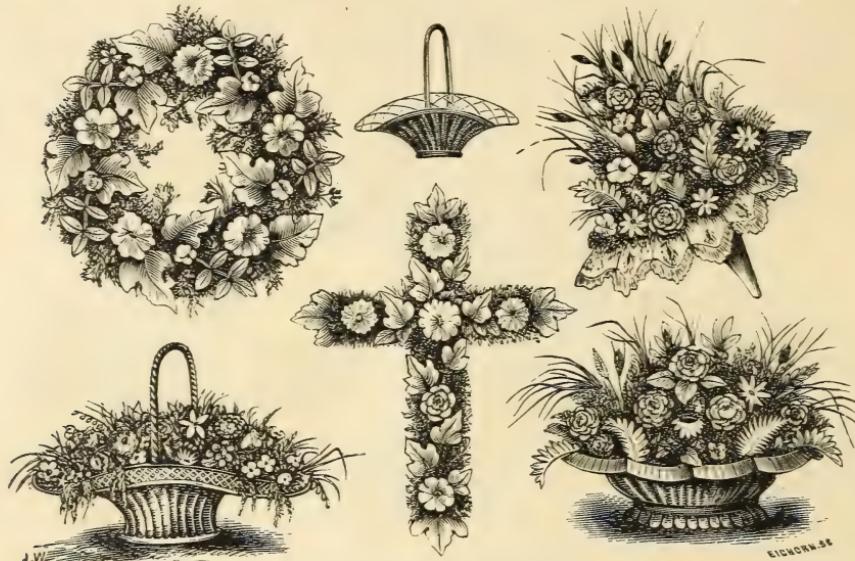
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GARDEN TOOLS.

Ladies' and Children's Garden Tools, useful, handy and small. Are liked very much by all who use them. Put up in neat boxes, 11 inches long by 3 wide.
No. 1, extra polish, 1 50
No. 2, painted and polished, 1 25



HAND WEEDER.

Noyes' Hand Weeder,	50
Budding Knives, Saynor's, from \$1 50 to 3 00	
Pruning Knives, Saynor's, from \$1 50 to 2 50	
Bates' Plant Protector, by mail, 20 cents each; per dozen, 2 00	
Grafting Wax, 1-4 lb., 15 cents; 1-2 lb., 30 cents; per lb., 40 cents; by mail, 60	
Wolf's Indelible Ink Pencils, for writing on wooden labels, by mail, 30	
Grape Scissors, English, 1 50	
Trowels, from 30 cents to 50	
Flower Gatherers, cuts and holds. 2 50	



BOUQUETS OF EVERLASTING FLOWERS AND GRASSES.

I herewith offer a choice assortment of Everlasting Flowers and Grasses both in their natural or prepared state and made up in baskets, bouquets, &c. The unusual demand for these articles encouraged me to import the finest and best goods to be found. The articles marked with a *, will be sent by mail, post-paid, the larger by Express, securely packed, but at the expense of the purchaser. Persons who favor me with large orders will please send them before the Holidays. Designs for special purposes made to order and prices given on application.

ROUND HAND BOUQUETS WITH ORNAMENTAL PAPERS.

*No. 1.	6 inches in diameter,	\$0 60
No. 2.	9 inches in diameter,	1 50
No. 3.	12 inches in diameter,	3 00
ROUND PYRAMIDAL BOUQUETS FOR VASES WITH ORNAMENTAL PAPERS.		
*No. 4.	7 inches high,	75
No. 5.	10 inches high,	1 00
No. 6.	12 inches high,	1 75
No. 7.	15 inches high,	3 00

FLAT BOUQUETS FOR VASES.

*No. 8.	6 inches high,	60
*No. 9.	8 inches high,	75
No. 10.	10 inches high,	1 00
No. 11.	12 inches high,	1 50
No. 12.	15 inches high,	3 00

HANGING BASKETS.

No. 13.	6 inches in diameter,	3 00
No. 14.	9 inches in diameter,	5 00

ROUND BASKETS WITHOUT HANDLES.

*No. 15.	4 inches in diameter,	35
*No. 16.	5 inches in diameter,	50
No. 17.	8 inches in diameter,	1 25
No. 18.	10 inches in diameter,	2 50

ROUND BASKETS WITH HANDLES.

*No. 19.	4 inches in diameter,	40
*No. 20.	5 inches in diameter,	60
No. 21.	8 inches in diameter,	1 50

OVAL BASKETS WITH HANDLES.

*No. 22.	1 1/2 by 2 inches, for Christmas Trees, per dozen,	1 50
*No. 23.	3 by 4 inches,	35
*No. 24.	4 by 6 inches,	60
*No. 25.	4 by 7 inches,	1 00
No. 26.	5 by 8 inches,	1 50
No. 27.	6 by 10 inches,	2 25
No. 28.	7 by 12 inches,	3 00
Fancy Baskets, with or without handle, from		\$2 00 to 6 00

WREATHS IN WHITE AND GREEN.

*No. 29.	6 inches in diameter,	75
*No. 30.	7 in. in diameter, with leaves, 1 00	
No. 31.	10 in. in diameter, with leaves, 1 35	
No. 32.	12 in. in diameter, with leaves, 2 00	

CROSSES IN WHITE AND GREEN.

*No. 33.	7 inches long,	\$0 75
No. 34.	9 inches long, with leaves, . . .	1 00
No. 35.	12 inches long, with leaves, . . .	2 00
No. 36.	15 inches long, with leaves, . . .	3 00

*French Immortelles in white, red, blue, yellow, orange, green, purple, rose and lilac, separate or mixed, bunch, . . .	1 15
*Everlasting Flowers in variety,	50

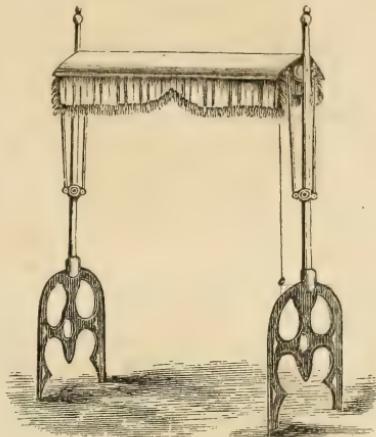
Ornamental Grasses, bunch,	50
*Feather Grass, in 6 colors, separate or mixed, large bunches, per bunch, . . .	50

Feather Grass, in white, natural color, fine for vases, 15 inches high, per lb., \$2.00; per 1/2 lb.,	1 25
French Moss, dyed green, per bunch, . . .	30

VICK'S PORTABLE LAWN TENT



LAWN TENT EXTENDED.



LAWN TENT CLOSED.

For Lawn and Croquet ground is unequalled. The canvass, as represented in the engraving, is 6 feet long by 5 feet wide, forming a complete protection from the sun and rain, and is easily raised and lowered by pulling a cord attached to the roller above. It can be taken down and adjusted in any part of the Lawn or Garden in a few minutes.

In Europe, a tent somewhat like this is seen on almost every respectable lawn. This Tent, however, is superior to the European in several respects. When drawn up it is entirely protected by the metal covering on top from rain and dew. The process of raising and lowering is also more simple and effective. It is long enough to accommodate a full sized garden settee, or two or three garden chairs. Then it is quite ornamental, and deserves a place on the Lawn for this alone. Packed and delivered at Express or Freight Office for \$25.00.

VICK'S COMBINATION LAWN TENT.

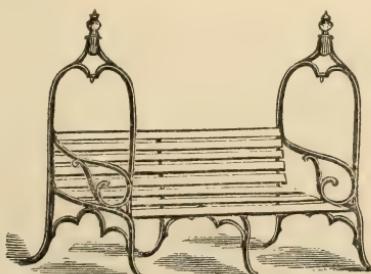
The Portable Lawn Tent was invented one year ago, and during the past summer a great many were sold, and all gave most perfect satisfaction. We have, however, completed a Tent which we think in some respects superior, as it combines our popular Lawn Tent with a first-class substantial Garden Seat.

When shade is not needed, the Tent arrangement can be removed in a minute or two, and the Seat used as an ordinary Lawn Seat, under trees, &c. It is made mainly of Iron, the slats being Ash and Black Walnut, and is neat, durable and convenient. I think the *Combination Lawn Tent* will become very popular.

Price, packed and delivered at Express or Freight Office, \$35.00.



COMBINATION TENT AND SEAT.



SEAT WITH TENT REMOVED.



HORTICULTURAL BOOKS.

American Weeds and Useful Plants, . . .	\$1 75	Henderson's Practical Floriculture, . . .	\$1 50
American Rose Culturist,	30	Hoopes' Book of Evergreens,	3 00
Barry's Fruit Garden, new edition, . . .	2 50	Husmann's Grapes and Wine,	1 50
Breck's New Book of Flowers,	1 75	Kemp's Landscape Gardening,	2 50
Bridgeman's Young Gardener's Assistant, .	2 50	Onion Culture,	20
Bryant's Forest Trees, new,	1 50	Parkman's Book of Roses,	3 00
Buist's Flower Garden Directory,	1 50	Parsons on the Rose,	1 50
Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener,	1 50	Pedder's Farmer's Land Measurer,	60
Burr's Garden Vegetables,	3 00	Quinn's Money in the Garden,	1 50
Chorlton's Grape-Grower's Guide,	75	Rand's Flowers for Parlor and Garden, . .	3 00
Darwin's Variation of Animals and Plants,		Rand's 75 Popular Flowers,	1 50
2 Vols.,	6 00	River's Miniature Fruit Garden, new, . . .	1 00
Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees, New Ed.	4 50	Scott's Suburban Homes, an elegant work, .	8 00
Downing's Landscape Gardening,	6 50	The Parlor Aquarium,	1 00
Elliot's Western Fruit Grower's Guide, .	1 50	Warder's American Pomology,	3 00
Every Woman her own Flower Gardener, .	50	Warder's Hedges and Evergreens,	1 50
Flint (Charles L.) on Grasses,	2 50	Thomas' Fruit Culturist,	3 00
Fuller's Forest Tree Culturist,	1 50	Woodward's Graperies, etc.,	1 50
Fuller's Grape Culture,	1 50	White's Gardening for the South,	2 00
Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist,	1 50	Wheeler's Homes for the People,	3 00
Gardening by Myself, Anna Warner, new, .	1 25	Window Gardener, Rand, new,	1 00
Henderson's Gardening for Profit,	1 50	Window Gardening, (Williams,) new, . . .	1 50

I will send any of the above named books, by mail, post paid, on receipt of price.

DINING TABLE ORNAMENTS.

The Glass Dining Table Ornaments which will be found described on pages 14 and 15 of this number of the *Floral Guide*, we keep constant'y on hand, and they are new and exceedingly pretty and useful. We found them in use in the best houses that it was our good fortune to visit in Europe, and were so p'leased with them that we brought collections with us, and by importing have kept a good stock since. They can be packed safely and forwarded by Express, and are quite cheap. The following is the list of prices:

Large one-half circle,	each, 80 cents.	Straight, 12 inches,	each, 70 cents.
Small one-half circle,	" 65 "	Straight, 9 inches,	" 60 "
One-fourth circle,	" 50 "	Crosses,	" 85 "
Straight, 18 inches,	" \$1.20		

BOUQUET HOLDERS.

Boquet Holder, a useful little article for the coat, dress or hair, for keeping flowers fresh. Fill with water, and attach to the dress, etc., by the pin; each, 30 cents; per dozen, \$2.50.



BOUQUET HOLDER.

LAWN MOWERS.

I have on sale all the best Lawn Mowers now made.

Landscape, 14 inch,	\$18 00	Victor, 14 inch,	\$19 00
Archimedian 12 inch,	22 00	Philadelphian, 14 inch,	20 00
Archimedian 14 inch,	25 00	Philadelphian, 15 inch,	25 00

Descriptive Circulars of each mailed to all applicants.

Our Flower Farms.—The best time to visit our Flower Farms for the purpose of witnessing a display of Annuals is during the months of July and August. Our display of Hyacinths and Tulips, this year, will be large, as we have imported a great many new varieties for trial. Our home grounds are within two miles of the center of the city. Our Lake Farm is about five miles from the city.

NO AGENTS.

I wish my friends to understand distinctly that I have no Agents for selling my Seeds anywhere. I sell to Dealers, Store-keepers, &c., at wholesale, and most of them, I have no doubt, deal honestly, and my customers can obtain Seeds of them just as well as by sending directly to me. Of this, however, the customer must judge, as I cannot be expected to know the character of a person that purchase my Seeds.

The past summer I have received more than a score of complaints from persons who have dealt with parties claiming to be my Agents, and I give the following as a specimen of the whole:—"Early in the spring I purchased about five dollars worth of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, and over twenty dollars worth of trees, shrubs and roses. The Seeds have done well, and I am much pleased with them. The trees and roses, however, were in poor condition when delivered, and most of them have died. The few that lived and flowered have not proved as represented."

I do not deal in trees and shrubs, and any person representing himself as my Agent for selling such articles is a fraud, and should be treated as such. These persons, no doubt, obtain a few dollars' worth of my Seeds and Catalogues, and take advantage of these to palm off their worthless stuff on the unsuspecting. I have no Agents and no one selling even my Seeds, for whose conduct I wish to be held responsible. When you know the parties with whom you deal you are safe.

OUR FLOWERS AT STATE FAIRS.

I have made Exhibitions of Flowers, this year, at the Michigan State Fair, Northern Michigan, Illinois State Fair, Northern Illinois, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, New York State Fairs, and Industrial Exhibition at Louisville, Ky., and Western New York, besides many County Fairs. A few of these only we were able to attend personally. Everywhere we received the most considerate attention, and the arrangements for the exhibition of Flowers were much better than ever before. We hope for still farther improvements in this respect. To the Officers we say, make ample provision for the exhibition of Flowers, and we will aid you, not only with Flowers from my own grounds, but will exert all the influence we possess with amateurs and florists to crowd your Halls with Flora's choicest treasures.

One thing in connection with my exhibitions at these Fairs I regret very much, and it seems strange it did not occur to me before. In many places, and, in fact, nearly all, my flowers came in competition with those grown by my friends and customers, some of them young florists who would have felt proud of the honor of receiving the first premiums, and who really deserved them as a reward for their skill and labor, sometimes, no doubt, fighting against unfavorable circumstances. My Flowers carried off nearly all the prizes, and I fear some went home discouraged. However, this shall not occur again. I am quite willing to exhibit my Flowers at any and all State Fairs that I can reach, but hereafter I shall *exhibit* only, and not compete for premiums—certainly not against persons residing in the neighborhood.

MY PREMIUMS AT THE STATE FAIRS.

Last Autumn I made the following offers of Premiums at about a dozen of the Fairs of the leading States. The competition in many places was good, sometimes exciting, and the results quite satisfactory, bringing out large collections of Flowers from amateurs. I design to offer these Premiums again to State Societies, even more extensively than last year. The competition is to be confined to my customers—the Flowers grown from Seed purchased of me. Let young and old prepare for the Fall Shows.

Cut Flowers—best and largest collection, \$20 00	Pansies—best collection,	\$10 00
Phlox Drummondii—best collection, . . 10 00	Stocks—best collection,	10 00
Asters—best collection, 10 00	Gladiolus—best collection,	10 00
Balsams—best collection, 10 00	Everlasting Flowers and Grasses—best	
Dianthus Family—best collection, . . . 10 00	collection,	10 00

For Flowers Grown by Persons under 20 years of age.

Cut Flowers—best and largest collection, \$10 00	Pansies—best collection,	\$5 00
Phlox Drummondii—best collection, . . 5 00	Stocks—best collection,	5 00
Asters—best collection, 5 00	Gladiolus—best collection,	5 00
Balsams—best collection, 5 00	Everlasting Flowers and Grasses—best	
Dianthus Family—best collection, . . . 5 00	collection,	5 00



OUR CHROMOS.

Our Chromo for the Spring of 1873 is the best, I think, we have ever made. An artist friend has named it *Flora's Jewels*. It consists of a statuette of Flora supporting a vase of Flowers—about 50 varieties, of natural size and color. The design is shown on the third page of cover, letter E. The Autumn Chromo for 1872 consisting of about thirty varieties, mainly of Hardy Bulbs, is shown in miniature in the center of the *last page of the cover*. It is much admired. On the third page of the cover I have endeavored to show the character of my Chromos, as well as it is possible to do in so small a space and without color. The Chromo E, for Spring of 1873, will not be ready to send out until about the *First of February*. All others are now ready. I sell Chromos at the cost to me by the thousand, so that they are less than one-half the usual price.

The Chromo A, for 1871, is 16 inches in width, and 20 inches in length. All others 19 inches wide, and 24 inches long.

A, Spring Chromo for 1871, containing 31 varieties of Flowers.

B, Autumn Chromo of Lilies for 1871, exhibiting 16 varieties of Lilies.

C, Spring Chromo for 1872, showing 41 varieties of Flowers.

D, Autumn Chromo for 1872, consisting of 36 varieties of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, &c.

E, Spring Chromo for 1873, composed of about 50 varieties of popular Flowers.

Price, *on paper*, 75 cents each; *on cloth*, in imitation of oil painting, and requiring no glass when framed, \$1.25 each. In this style they are better than most Chromos sold at \$5.00 and upwards. Customers who are willing to pay Express charges will receive them on a Stretcher. When we send them by mail the Chromos are carefully rolled, and may be sent thousands of miles without injury. Both those on cloth and paper will be sent by mail. Framed in gilt and walnut, \$3.00 each. Framed Chromos sent only by Express, at the expense of those ordering.

POSTAGE ON SEEDS.

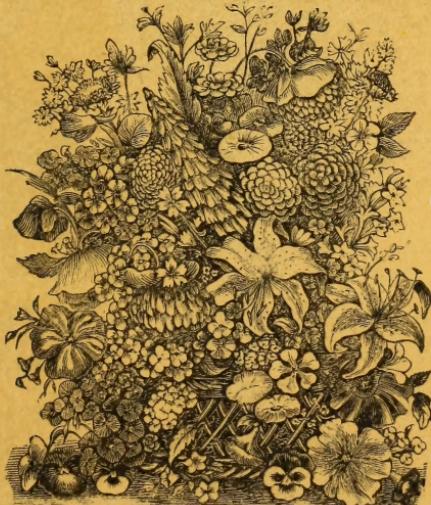
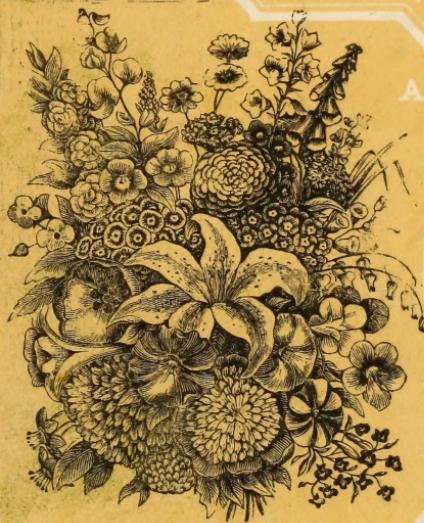
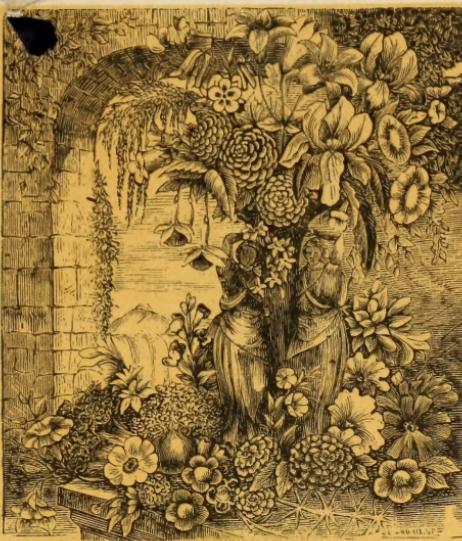
For many years we have been allowed to send out Seeds in four pound packages, at the rate of half a cent an ounce. The people were pleased and benefitted by this law. It was one of the wisest laws passed by Congress, beneficial to the people and profitable to the Government. Last winter Congress thought to make the law more liberal, and allowed small packages of minerals, samples of goods, in fact, almost anything, to be sent through the mails in twelve ounce packages, at one cent an ounce. This law, we are informed by Members of Congress, at the time, was designed as an *addition* to the old law, and did not affect the carrying of Seeds in the least. The Postmaster General, however, has decided differently, and under this ridiculous decision we have to divide a four pound package into six parts, giving Seedsmen and Postmasters six times as much labor as formerly, and all for fun, we suppose, for we can find no other object.

We are making a strong effort to get this decision reversed by the Post Office authorities, and if not successful here shall appeal directly to Congress. We ask all our customers to make common cause with us and talk to their Congressmen, or write to them on the subject. It is a step backward that the Government should be ashamed of. If my two hundred thousand customers will move directly on their Congressmen, this blunder, if nothing worse, will be corrected before Christmas.

Until a change is effected my customers will know why they receive several small packages when one larger one would seem so much safer and better. We shall also send by Express whenever we can do so. Correspondents will, therefore, please name their Express Office, and state whether it would be convenient to receive packages by Express.

NOVELTIES.

At the time of putting our last sheet to press we had found nothing among the foreign Novelties, advertised this year, that appeared desirable for the American grower, at least without trial. Should anything appear later, very promising, we will insert a separate leaf. It is only about one in fifty of the foreign Novelties that are worthy of attention, and most people are willing that the Seedsman should have the trouble and expense of the trial. This is the wisest plan, and is the one we have recommended for several years. All that prove worthy are properly advertised and recommended the next season.



1873.

January.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	—	—	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	—

February.

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9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	—

March.

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9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	—	—	—	—	—

April.

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13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	—	—	—

May.

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—	—	—	1	2	3	4
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11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

June.

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8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	—	—	—	—	—

**Nick's
CATALOGUE
OF TULIPS, HYACINTHS,**



AND ALL
HARDY BULBS
FOR
FALL PLANTING.
PUBLISHED ON THE
First of August of each Year,
and SENT FREE to all who APPLY.

Address: **James Nick, Rochester,
N.Y.**

July.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	—	—	1	2	3	4
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	—	—

August.

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—	1	2	3	4	5	6
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14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	—	—	—	—

September.

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14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	—

November.

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—	—	—	1	2	3	4
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	—	—	—	—	—	—

December.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	—	—	—